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DIFFERENCES ON FOOD BILL MAY INCREASE DELAY

Administration Measure Goes to Conference Tomorrow—Fight For House Prohibition Section Now Is Predicted

Unless the conference committee is able to agree on the various changes made by the United States Senate in the Administration's food measure, which went back to the House of Representatives today, further costly delay in its passage may result, when prompt action, the military authorities say, would mean the saving of thousands of lives of American soldiers. One of the principal changes made by the Senate is in the provision for the appointment of three food commissioners, having equal power, in place of the one food commissioner desired by President Wilson in the person of Herbert C. Hoover.

Another is the setting aside of the liquor section passed by the House, putting the ban on all intoxicants, with power given the President to lift it in case of a national emergency. Public interest now centers on the attitude the House will assume toward these changes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture announced today that he would ask unanimous consent in the House tomorrow to send the Administration Food Bill to conference. Just how much time will be consumed by the conferees in harmonizing the differences existing between the two branches over this measure is uncertain.

It is predicted that House conferees will make a strong fight to have the original House prohibition section rewritten in the bill, and it is known that there are other points of divergence between the House and the Senate which may cause further delay of several days. There is little doubt, however, that the bill will be enacted into law by the first of next week. The House met for an hour today, but transacted no business other than reaching an agreement as to when the food bill will be sent to conference.

The Senate on Saturday wrote into the food bill the provision authorizing a guaranteed minimum price of \$2 per bushel on "war wheat," added the Pomerene amendment to enable the Federal Trade Commission to fix the price of coal and coke, and to control the fuel trade, and then passed the measure by the majority of 81 to 6. The House bill has been generally revised by the Senate.

The final vote was a fitting climax to six weeks of strenuous labor on the bill by the senators, again demonstrating the oft-asserted fact that Congress, as a whole, is back of the President for the plans for the war. The Senate, however, saw fit to provide for board of food administration of three commissioners, though the President is known to sponsor a single-headed administration, in charge of Herbert C. Hoover. This point is expected to be a chief problem of Senate and House conferees, who will have the task of perfecting the measure before it goes to the White House for Executive approval. There is the possibility that a food administration of one man will finally be agreed upon by Congress unless the President changes his views.

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Boston Socialists Meet

Immediate Peace Without Annexations or Indemnities Demanded

Public officials and individuals who favor conscription of manhood for the war and oppose the conscription of wealth to provide the sinews of war were denounced by the speakers at the meeting held on Boston Common yesterday under the auspices of the Boston Socialist Party and Workmen's Council of Greater Boston. The meeting was orderly and special police and provost guards representing the Army and Navy were present to prevent a repetition of the disorders which

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The position on the eastern front still remains in the highest degree uncertain. Berlin declares that under pressure of German attacks on the Sereth, the whole Russian front on the Zlota Lipa, close up to the Danube, is yielding, whilst the proclamation issued by the Provisional Government frankly admits that the Russian line in Galicia has been broken. The Sereth bridgehead near Tarnopol has been reached by the Germans, the Tarnopol-Kozowa Railway has been cut at several points, whilst Petrograd reports that Zagorilla, a suburb of Tarnopol itself, is now in German hands. Petrograd adds that the Russian troops have shown a complete disobedience toward their commanders in Galicia and are continuing their retreat beyond the Sereth.

On the western theater, in the Soissons-Rheims sector of the French front, the struggle of the last few days continues with unabated intensity. The Germans, according to Paris, have succeeded in gaining a footing in the French first line, on the Callonne Plateau, but apparently only with great losses to themselves. Paris

KAISER CONSULTS PARTY LEADERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin telegram states that the Kaiser held consultation on Friday at the Ministry of Interior with Dr. Michaelis and Dr. Helfferich, the President of the Reichstag, Prussian ministers, Federal councilors and with the leaders of party groups. The meeting apparently lasted for three hours, and, according to another Berlin message, the Berlin National Zeitung states that Dr. Helfferich has again invited party leaders to meet the Kaiser in conference this afternoon at the Ministry of Interior.

This news is interesting as the Radical and Socialist newspapers complained during the recent chancellorship crisis that party leaders had not been consulted by the Kaiser, but had been ignored.

FOES OF DRAFT LAW CONVICTED

Three Socialists, Leaders in National Movement, Found Guilty in Federal Court in Cleveland, O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—C. E. Ruthenburg, Alfred Wagruknech and Charles Baker, Socialist leaders of national prominence, charged with violating the Selective Draft Law, were convicted in the Federal Court here, on Saturday afternoon.

The prosecution was based on the charge that the defendants, by public speeches and otherwise, had induced Alphonse Schue of this city to refuse to register for the draft.

The meetings in the Cleveland Public Square arranged by the defendants were so opposed to the Selective Draft Law that they were dispersed by the police on Tuesday, May 24.

"The conscription law is valid and constitutional," declared Judge Westenhaver, "and is binding upon all citizens of the United States, and others within the jurisdiction of the United States."

It was the duty of Schue, he pointed out, to register, and if the defendants had aided and induced him not to register they became principals in the violation of the law.

Concerning the right of free speech, frequently raised by the defense, Judge Westenhaver declared:

"Within certain limits it is proper that persons have a right to oppose laws and to criticize and comment on the conduct of officials, but there is this limit—no one has the right under the guise of freedom of speech or of liberty of religious conviction to incite anybody to violate, an existing law of the United States."

Immediately following the conviction, Assistant District Attorney Breitenstein asked the judge to impose immediate sentence, and, if this were not done, to fix the bond of the convicted men at \$10,000 each. Attorney Joseph Sharts, however, who conducted the case in behalf of the defendants, made a motion for a new trial. This will be heard Wednesday morning, at 9:30. The judge allowed the bonds of \$3000 each to stand.

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MORE LIBERALS FOR ARMY BILL

Liberal Meeting of July 21 Declared Not Representative—Convention of Ontario Liberals Now Called for Aug. 2 and 3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—Apparently there is a body of thought in Ontario which is strongly opposed to the action of the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the conclusions arrived at by them at the recent meeting held in Toronto. The inconsistency of the attitude of these members, who in one breath put the winning of the war as the first and paramount duty of the hour and in the next express their determination of still fighting under the banner of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is opposed to conscription, is pointed out.

In consequence, a Win-the-War League has been formed in Toronto, and a convention of the Liberals of the Province has been called for Aug. 2 and 3. A statement has been issued by John M. Godfrey, a Liberal lawyer of Toronto, in the course of which he says:

"We believe that the conclusions of the Ontario Liberal members and Liberal candidates at the meeting on July 21 do not represent the views of the great mass of Liberal voters.

"At this time no attempt to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare must be permitted, and the inconsistency of the two statements that the war is the first consideration and that the coming campaign must be fought under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is apparent.

"This leadership derives its principal support from elements which not only openly oppose conscription, but maintain that Canada has already done enough in the war and do not support further efforts to increase recruiting."

In the meanwhile, the chief Liberal organs are strongly in favor of prosecuting the war with every ounce of strength the country can put into it, and making it the country's chief if not only business.

The Toronto Globe urges the House to pass the conscription bill without any further delay, remarking: "The third reading of the military service bill has been fixed for Tuesday. It is to be hoped there will be no dilatory or partisan amendments, and that the majority for the bill will be so decisive as to convince the country of the sincerity and determination of the House of Commons.

"The military service bill is a fresh

(Continued on page five, column three)

LUMBERMEN AT SCOTLAND POINTS

Announcement of the stations at which the mill units from New England are located in Scotland and the thanks of His Majesty's Government for this generous gift from the States of New England are conveyed in a letter received today by James J. Phelan, manager of these units and a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, from Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington.

The letter says: "I have much pleasure in informing you, in confirmation of the telegram which I sent you this morning, that a cable has just reached me from London stating that the New England saw mill units reached Liverpool all well and safe on the fourth instant. They are now in camp at Strathavon, Ardgate, Ross-shire, the officers being loaded in the Balgownie Hotel at Ardgate.

"The horses and equipment have arrived safely and the stores have been checked.

"I am instructed to convey to your committee the grateful thanks of His Majesty's Government for this generous gift from the states of New England, and now have very great pleasure in doing so."

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BELGIUM MISSION RECEPTION PLANS

Boston citizens meet in the old Aldermanic chamber of City Hall this afternoon to make preliminary arrangements for entertaining the members of the Belgium War Mission on its visit to Boston on Aug. 3 and 4. An invitation has been extended to all interested persons to attend the meeting and it is expected that subcommittee will be named to carry out the details of the general program.

It has been impossible to date to learn the personnel of the mission which will visit Boston. The invitation to come was accepted in behalf of the mission by E. de Cartier, Belgian Minister to the United States, and communicated through Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State. Efforts have been made to secure the names of the members of the mission, but the State Department, which has general supervision of the tour of the mission, has informed Mayor Curley that the names will be forwarded to Boston as soon as they are known.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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ENGLISH WAR SAVINGS PLAN

Thirty-Five Thousand Associations Formed in Great Britain to Invest Savings in War Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of Federal Reserve Bank officers and others for discussion of the possibility of establishing a formal organization to encourage systematic saving and thus bring to the Government's support funds that might not be available otherwise, Basil P. Blackett of the British Treasury, gave an account of the war savings movement in England. Details of the English system were explained by the conference in a statement, in part as follows:

"The heavy drain of war expenditure in England has resulted in the development of a system of borrowing the funds of small investors cheaply and effectively. This system has met with astonishing success, having raised over \$400,000,000 in the last year and a quarter for the prosecution of the war, in addition to inaugurating a national thrift campaign of great importance. Based upon the recommendations of a special committee sanctioned by the Government, over 35,000 war savings associations have been formed in Great Britain. Scotland has a separate system. The general work of organizing and propaganda is being carried on by about 1500 local committees under the general supervision of the National War Savings Committee in London.

The war savings associations are voluntary organizations, emphasizing the importance of thrift in general and investing the funds contributed by their members in special war savings certificates issued by the Government. These certificates, distributed by the Post Office, are purchasable at a flat price of 15s. 9d., and can be cashed at any time on short notice. At the end of 12 months a certificate can be cashed for 15s. 9d., and thereafter its cash value increases at the rate of 1d. a month until the end of five years it can be cashed for £1.

"This allows a rate of over 5 per cent at compound interest. The certificates are nonnegotiable and tax free, but the number issued to any one person is limited to 500. The certificates place within the reach of all an attractive form of investing small savings with the Government, while avoiding the administrative difficulties resulting from the periodic interest payment on bonds in very small denominations. In promoting this plan advantage has been taken of existing groups, such as schools, churches, factories, etc., but associations may be formed by any group willing to work together for this purpose. In this way opportunity is afforded for the creation of associations in every community. Affiliation with the national committee is conditioned upon the acceptance of an approved financial plan.

"As these associations are entirely voluntary, the Government cannot be responsible for the safety of their funds prior to investment in war savings certificates. To do so would require the development of elaborate Government machinery, which would destroy the flexibility and independence that have contributed so much to the success of these societies. Effective safeguards, however, have been found in provisions requiring periodic audit, and the immediate investment of funds as received.

"The success of the whole movement can be measured by the first annual report of the national committee. It points out that during the first five months of the war, small investors were withdrawing from the Government more than they were depositing. During 1915 the amount contributed by the small investor averaged £600,000 weekly. On the 1st of January, 1916, the restrictions as to the amount any one depositor could deposit in the post offices or savings banks were removed. In 1916 the rate of deposit still further increased to £1,600,000 a week. The rate of accumulation showed a marked rise from July onwards. In January and February, 1917, including post office subscriptions to the 5 per cent war loan, and allowing for withdrawals from the savings banks, the total subscriptions for the small investor were at least £40,000,000 net.

"Since the outbreak of the war to the close of 1916 the sums invested with the Government by small investors, excluding war saving certificates for £500, amounted to no less than £118,179,000. At the beginning the new war savings associations formed no part of the machinery by which this result was obtained. The propaganda of the National War Savings Committee has been aimed in the first place at reinforcing the work of existing organizations, and as evidence of this it may be noted that during the last year deposits in the savings banks have increased by nearly £12,000,000. While the amount subscribed to war savings certificates, through war savings associations to the close of 1916, were scarcely one-twentieth of the total sales, the figures since that date show the amount so subscribed to be one-fifth."

AUSTRALIANS AND WAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Miss Merton presided at a dinner by which the Lyceum Club, now numbering 2500 members and with branches in several foreign countries and the overseas dominions, celebrated its anniversary. The Hon. W. A. Holman, Prime Minister of New South Wales, said that the dwellers in far away parts of the Empire who had felt comparatively immune from war, had entered the present conflict with rather different

feelings from the people of Great Britain. Some of those who had never been to Great Britain had rushed to the rescue of the old country because it was attacked, without giving much consideration to the rights or wrongs of the case, but the majority had come into the war because they had felt the call to enter the struggle for a newer and better world. Bushmen from Australia and others from Canada and New Zealand, had been animated by that ideal. Australia had felt some anxiety as to how her men would acquit themselves, but after seeing what they had done, they felt that their men were no unworthy representatives of the British race. Other units had done as well, but he was proud to remember two or three occasions on which the Australians had won admiration and esteem from the military authorities. Those at home, in comparative peace and ease, could never be sufficiently grateful to the men at the front and it was a good thing they should remind themselves of the debt which they and humanity owed to them. Mr. John Lavery and Mr. Lanceton Esler who represented the Australian branch of the Lyceum Club.

FUNDS FOR JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the joint distribution committee of funds for Jewish war sufferers, has issued an appeal that special efforts to increase contributions to the \$10,000,000 fund be made throughout American Jewry on Sunday, July 29, when Tish'a B'Av will be observed. Throughout the world, the Jews will gather together on that day to lament the overthrow of Jerusalem. The customs that surround this observance, says Mr. Warburg, only bring into higher light the spirit of the worshippers.

"It is a day of mourning," he continued, "the mourning of a whole people. And whether we weep or whether we repeat lamentations of the prophet who wept over the ruins of Jerusalem; or whether we merely recall for an instant during the day, that this is the anniversary of the ninth day of the month of Av, the day when Jerusalem fell; each one of us may properly be asked to give a moment's thought to the scenes that were enacted in the holy past of our people, in our Holy City."

"Remember, the ages have passed but we are still alive. Cities have been overthrown, but we dwell securely. Today, in the war-torn lands of Europe, and in the desolate hills of Jerusalem, we stand, the Jews of America. Give us bread, they cry to us! Give us a bowl of soup! A roof under which we can shelter our heads. 'Jews of America! Will you be deaf to this appeal on this Tish'a B'Av? 'Money, money! And yet more money! You must give to save our brethren.'

CANADIAN SENATE TO FILL VACANCIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the present moment there are 10 vacancies in the Canadian Senate, but it is the intention of the Government to fill these as little delay as possible. This was the statement made in the upper chamber recently by the leader of that body, Sir James Lougheed. The matter was brought before the Senate by Senator Power who offered a resolution to the effect "that the appointment of new senators prior to the dissolution of Parliament would be an act of partisanship derogatory to the prestige, dignity and independence of the Senate, and would be a violation of the understanding arrived at between the two parties in regard to the cessation of party strife during the war."

In moving the resolution, the mover said that in 1915 an agreement was entered into by the leaders of the two parties for a political truce during the war by which there was to be no general election and no contests of by-elections. There were now 33 vacancies in the House of Commons and he contended that the same plan should be followed in the upper chamber. If, however, the Government did intend to fill the vacancies they should do so by appointing men of the same political faith as those who had previously held the senatorships in question.

Sir James Lougheed denied that the Liberals had lived up to the truce. The Government had desired to bring on a general election, but did not do so because they had been requested by the Liberals to abstain from taking that course. Throughout the war the Liberals had never let up on their attacks on the Government. The Government held that there was no agreement between the two parties concerning the appointment of members to the Senate, and it was their intention to fill every vacancy at an early date.

Upon being put, the resolution was declared lost.

CANADA'S CUSTOMS RESERVE

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—The customs revenue returns for June show another big increase, the revenue being \$15,329,381, or an increase of over \$3,000,000 on the previous month.

For the first three months of the fiscal year the customs revenue totaled \$46,287,690 as compared with \$34,992,407 during the same period a year ago.

There is a huge increase in Canadian exports. During June the value was \$116,335,991, an increase of \$21,000,000 over June last year. For the three months the exports were \$330,611,000, as compared with \$245,382,192 last year. Imports also showed an enormous increase. In June they amounted to \$218,510,060, an increase of \$75,000,000, while for the three months the total was \$634,219,786, an increase of over \$100,000,000.

IRISH CONGRESS SCHEME UPHELD

Sir Horace Plunkett Appeals to Convention Opponents to Join in the Plan at a Meeting Held at Dundalk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDALK, Ireland—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a meeting was held recently in Dundalk to consider a resolution welcoming the holding of the Irish Convention. Capt. W. A. Doran, Chairman of the Louth County Council, was in the chair and Sir Horace Plunkett was the chief speaker.

Sir Horace Plunkett opened his speech by saying that it was the first time for over fifteen years that he had stood on a platform which could be called political. But to-day Ireland, in common with many another country, was passing through a crisis unprecedented in its history, and the call had come for men of no party to work together with men of all parties in the field of politics, for, whether they wished it or not, changes were about to be made in their system of government which must profoundly affect them all. These changes were to be discussed in a national convention, which the leader of over four-fifths of their Parliamentary representatives had himself declared should be composed mainly of non-partisan Irishmen. It was therefore to these latter that he desired chiefly to speak, as one of them, upon their political duty at the present time.

A great majority of the Irish people had welcomed the idea of an Irish Convention, but others were denying that it offered any real opportunity of obtaining the end in view, and were proposing as an alternative plan that Ireland should appear before the peace conference, and demand that her government should be brought into accord with the ideals for which the Allies were fighting. It was said that the convention would not be in any true sense representative, and that it had no power to get legislative effect given to its decisions. Sir Horace then proceeded to deal with these objections and with the alternative scheme proposed. If, he said, the peace conference were to meet to-morrow, and if the difficulty of agreeing as to who should be the Irish plenipotentiaries was solved, what would these plenipotentiaries ask of the assembled representatives of the war-worn nations? They would have to admit that the people of Ireland were not unanimous as to the kind of government they required. Was it likely that the peace conference with all the vast problems that lay before it for solution would welcome the task of settling the Irish question in its later development of Irish disagreement? How many minorities was the conference to be asked to coerce, to say nothing of the coercion of Great Britain, which any settlement agreeable to the advocates of the plan would involve? He could not help feeling that their method of settlement, though appealing to the imagination and stirring the pride of many Irishmen, would provoke more violent opposition than any that had yet been proposed. Let them turn then to the convention, and see whether that bird in the hand did not offer a better solution than this doubtful bird in a distant bush.

It might be admitted at once that the convention was not ideally representative. There were several objections to holding a popular election just then. The Parliamentary register was out of date, and the country was in a considerable state of unrest. Fighting over the elections might have a fatal effect upon the convention. There was a strongly felt objection to having any election while a large number of Irishmen were fighting abroad. He fully realized that the Sinn Feiners had a grievance in the large representation of local government bodies elected before they had gained their numerical strength. Theirs was not the only grievance. The Nationalists in the six Ulster counties claiming exclusion were also unrepresented, and other bodies made similar complaints. To all these, he said, I would ask: Does the basis of representation very much matter? Surely the equal balance of parties is far less important than a comprehensive representation of Irish interests, and this is more easily reached by nomination than by election. As the convention, which, as many have pointed out, would be more properly called a conference, is constituted, every considerable section of Irishmen should find in it some competent advocate of its views. One essential point is that, if the convention agrees upon a scheme which does not clearly meet with popular favor, it will unquestionably be submitted by referendum or otherwise for popular approval. Lastly, to consider the constructive work the convention has to do. While every delegate will be competent to criticize its report, those who will have the specially necessary knowledge for drafting a bill will be exceedingly few. One Alexander Hamilton would do the whole job. No one who knows the way such work has to be done would be surprised either by a good report from a bad convention or a bad report from a good convention. The conclusion, then, that I reach is that, in times of great difficulty, the Government have made an honest attempt to enable us to settle the political question for ourselves. They have striven to bring together a body of Irishmen sufficiently representing the main currents of Irish opinion to be favorable consideration for decisions as to which they are unanimous, and to make a strong case for those at which they arrive by a substantial majority.

The England of the war, Sir Horace continued, was wholly unlike any England that had ever been—as unlike as was the Lloyd George Government

from any of its predecessors. It was dominated by labor. Sir Horace was convinced that the British democracy wanted to do justly by Ireland for its own sake, for Ireland's sake, and out of regard to the opinions of its allies, especially America and Russia. What concerned them was that the convention would meet, and they wished it godspeed. The best service that that meeting could do was to appeal to those Irishmen who had determined to remain aloof to reconsider their decision. And, he continued, may we not appeal to those Unionists who have earned our respect by agreeing to meet us, to help the cause of peace and good will in Ireland "by listening with an open mind to any fresh argument which may be offered to them" on this first opportunity for a free and unfettered interchange of views upon the Irish question?

Sir Horace Plunkett then made an eloquent appeal to those who had refused their cooperation, beginning with Mr. William O'Brien. No man, he said, had more consistently stood for the coming together of Irishmen to try and compose their differences. The speaker had looked to him to tell them to make the best of a bad convention. He could well believe in the "poignant personal sorrow" with which he had made his great refusal, and he hoped that he would see in that meeting a direct appeal to him to reconsider his decision. He would thus render the greatest service of a life devoted to Ireland. The abstention of the Sinn Feiners was in a sense more regrettable because they were more numerous. In some respects theirs was the most interesting political party in Irish history. Its strength lay in its idealism, the concentration of all Irish thought and action upon exclusively Irish service. It seemed to him that the one condition precedent to the realization of any of its aims was to find its place in the national life. This could only be done by meeting face to face, under conditions favorable to frank discussion, every section of the community to which, in common with every other political party, it aspired to command its policy. He thought that the Sinn Feiners would see the one gleam of hope which had in modern times brightened the political prospect in Ireland in the recognition by England that the settlement of the Irish question must come from Ireland—from themselves alone. They of all Irishmen, should not lightly reject a convention which, whatever its defects, had at least the merit of being Irish. He also regretted more than he could say the abstention of labor. In a constitutional convention the voice of those who toiled and spun must be heard. Three capable and authorized spokesmen would do as well as a hundred.

His last appeal he addressed to the Ulster Unionists. There was not, he said, a thinking Irishman who did not admit their claim to certain solid achievements and did not regard their qualities as absolutely indispensable to any prosperous and progressive Ireland in the future. The worst of all Irish misunderstandings was the conviction among these Ulstermen that they of the South and West bore them no good will, and that they so little understood their industrial and commercial activities that, even with the best intentions in the world, they would inevitably embark upon schemes of legislation and practise methods of administration fatal to their interests. Ulster Unionists would be astonished at the reception they would get in the convention. There they would find an honest and unanimous desire not to coerce, but to win them. All the alternative schemes for the future government of Ireland would be discussed in turn, and discussed in their severally practical, as well as in their sentimental, aspect. Unless he was greatly mistaken, partition in the last analysis must prove to be administratively and financially as disastrous to the Northeast as it was for other reasons to the rest of Ireland. And in the course of these practical discussions he confidently believed that a better understanding of the South by the North would inevitably result. It would be seen that their hearts and minds were shown at their worst in public life dominated by the grievance of its unsettled question. Other men and other methods would prevail in a self-governing Ireland if only Ulster would play its part, or would even give it the benefit of the doubt.

VIII—A Scout is courteous.

VI—A Scout is a friend to animals.

VII—A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader or Scoutmaster, without question.

VIII—A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

IX—A Scout is thrifty.

X—A Scout is clean in thought, word, and deed.

In the organization of the vast army of Boy Scouts, care has been taken, the Chief Scout pointed out, to decentralize authority as much as possible, so that, subject always to the Scout Law, each district or county commissioner should autonomously manage the affairs of the organization within its own district. These in their turn have under them the various local associations, whilst matters affecting discipline, welfare and training of the scouts in the troops are in the hands of a court of honor of patrol leaders. These patrol leaders, who have six or eight scouts under them, have been specially selected by the Scoutmaster in command of the troop, and it is significant of the value of early training that today, when virtually all the Scoutmasters are serving with the colors, the patrol leaders, who are rarely more than 15 years of age, have succeeded in "carrying on" the multiple duties of the movement without any loss of efficiency whatsoever.

For those that have no special knowledge of the Boy Scout organization it may be interesting to record here the picturesquely formation of the various patrols, as explained by the Chief Scout. Each troop, under the command of a Scoutmaster, is formed of from two to six patrols, each with its own patrol leader. Each patrol adopts, as its emblem, and takes as its model, some well-known animal; tiger, wolf, hawk, cat, owl, fox, otter, woodpecker—these are but a few names chosen at random—and the newly joined Scout is entitled to select his own patrol. Having done so, his first duty is to learn to imitate accurately the animal's call, thus enabling him to communicate at all times (especially in the dark) with his patrol; to draw correctly the head of the animal (which must at all times be added to his signature, together with his own number in the patrol); and lastly to study the habits of the animal which the patrol has adopted as its model. These accomplishments, together with a complete knowledge of the various scout signs,

enable him to pass from the chrysalis stage of "tenderfoot" to the rank of a full-fledged Scout, with its corresponding badge, hat, and staff.

It is typical of the admirable spirit of the movement that each boy is supposed, by this time, by whatever means in his power to have earned the small cost (roughly 15s.) of his outfit. Should he not have succeeded in doing so, his hat and his staff are provided out of the troop funds, and the Scoutmaster will be at special pains to put the lad in the way of earning the few shillings required to reimburse his troop's outlay.

PROGRESS MADE BY BOY SCOUTS

Movement Which Has Gained Worldwide Recognition Is the Subject of a Special Interview With General Baden-Powell

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is, perhaps, typical of the efficiency and the simplicity of the Boy Scout movement that the date on which General Baden-Powell courteously consented to grant a special interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor should be the very day on which the headquarters staff was transferring itself from its offices at 116 Victoria Street to the handsome new house at 25 Buckingham Palace Road, which has been specially built to accommodate it. The Honor defined his reasons for the action taken as follows:

"I took that action not because I desire to stifle or repress any reasonable political discussion, but because I was and am convinced that an agitation for home rule in this Province on the lines advocated by the leaders of the movement, and as it would be interpreted by those to whom it would be addressed, would stir up the dying embers of revolutionary fires, which we have almost succeeded in extinguishing, and set part of the Province in a blaze once more."

At the same time Sir Michael O'Dwyer took his council into his confidence as to the situation which the Punjab Government had been called upon to meet during the past three years. Since the beginning of the war, he said, some 8000 natives of the Punjab had returned to India. Strenuous attempts had been made by the Indian revolutionaries in Canada, the United States and the Straits Settlements to corrupt the whole of them, but according to Sir M. O'Dwyer, these attempts had proved completely ineffective in the case of 6000 of them. These had accordingly dispersed quietly to their homes, and no further notice had been taken of them. Of the remaining 2000, some 1600 had been dealt with under the Defense of India Act, and interned in their own houses or villages at the instance of the local Sikh committee. These were now gradually settling down, and the restrictions imposed upon them were steadily being relaxed.

Defining his attitude toward home rule for India more clearly, Sir Michael observed that an increasing measure of self-government and education spread and the cause of disension disappeared.

It is evident that today, which may be looked upon as the dawn of woman's era, any question affecting the early training of girls along the lines of esprit de corps, fair play, and proficiency in pursuits hitherto regarded as solely within boys' province, must be of the greatest interest to all, and parents of girls will welcome the appearance of a book on which the Chief Scout is at present engaged, which will deal exclusively with these subjects.

Lycurgus said that the wealth of a state lay not so much in money, as in men who were sound in body and mind, with a body fit for toll and endurance, and with a mind well disciplined and seeing things in their proper proportions.

As I left the office of the Chief Scout to whose initiative and organization genius the splendid Boy Scout movement is directly due, I felt that here indeed was a life work worthy of a great soldier, and one which shall endure long after international strife and the warring of nations shall have ceased to exist.

It is beyond the scope of this article that the main object of the Boy Scout movement is to create a good citizen out of the raw material of an irresponsible youth by education of the individual rather than by the more usual collective instruction of the mass. This ideal, dating back to the day of Socrates and Plato, maybe earlier still,

SPLIT IN FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY

Interview With M. Hervé Throws Light on Differences That Have Arisen—No Material Effect on Progress of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—It is beginning to be realized that the split in the French Socialist Party is a very formidable one and since they were all solidly united at the beginning of the war it is recognized that some deep-seated influence must have been at work to bring about the present difference on vital points.

With a view to ascertaining the nature of these differences and their probable effect on the war, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with M. Gustave Hervé, who has been one of the most prominent members of the French Socialist Party. M. Hervé was asked whether the progress of the war would be likely to be affected by the present condition of the Socialist Party. To this he replied it would affect the conduct and conclusion of the war about as much as a drop of water affects the ocean.

French socialism, he added, must first of all free itself "from false principles." The theories of Karl Marx were too limited and had too great a tendency to create class hatred to be in accord with French ideas. The true French idea was that which had been restated by President Wilson, viz.: the idea of a Society of Nations. The latter was distinct from the International idea which was the outcome of Marxism and meant a union of the proletariat of the world for the purpose of directing and dominating the other classes. This was the fatal mistake which had been at the bottom of the split, and this represented the breaking up of false ideas.

M. Hervé explained the present position of the party in France by saying that if one eliminated sundry details and secondary questions, the situation might be summarized as follows. After the war of 1870 when France found herself crushed she was obliged to submit to German socialism, in other words, to the views of Karl Marx. Finally she became somewhat reconciled to them herself and sought to find therein the basis of an international agreement. Even Jaurès who was never at heart a Marxist, in the end accepted the program. By following this which was, of course, a gradual process, the French Socialists became, as it were, weaned from their own idea and nourished upon the German idea. Finally they became altogether dominated by their German comrades whose program they had more or less willingly accepted. Even the bitter pill of Alsace and Lorraine was swallowed whole, wrapped up in Marxist ideas.

On the outbreak of the war the French Socialists found themselves once more, and considerably enlightened as to the real value of the "principles of Marxism," went as a solid body to the front to defend their liberties. By the end of the first year, the losses and heavy burdens that the war had imposed on the French had undoubtedly caused considerable lassitude. This was wrongly interpreted by some of the Socialists to imply that peace was desired. Military mistakes and administrative incompetence aggravated considerably this condition, and the first step in the Socialist rupture was taken. Without any authority or mandate from the party three members of the French Socialists went to the Zimmerwald conference and stripped of its formal phraseology the official report of the conference depicted France as being altogether weary of the war and ready for peace, and the Socialists as ready to be friends again with their German comrades. The aim of the conference was, said M. Hervé, to establish a peace through the International, which would give such class compensations as would satisfy the working classes for their losses through the war. Shortly after this period this attitude was entirely repudiated by the French Socialist Party, but more recently there had sprung into existence a breach of a much more formidable character. A party called the Minority Party and which represented a substantial party of the French Socialists had been created. Although these did not hold the same opinions as the Zimmerwaldians they had tendencies in that direction and, in short, were in support of the idea of attending a conference to discuss peace questions with the German Socialists. Strange to say the Minority was led by a grandson of Karl Marx himself, who, though of French parentage, would seem to retain something still of the Marx ideas.

NORWEGIAN WORKERS' PROTEST
By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—On May 24, thousands of workmen held a demonstration before the Storting to protest against the mismanagement of the virtual department. They demanded the resignation of the minister in charge and that energetic measures be adopted for providing fuel at reasonable prices. The demonstration was quite spontaneous and had not been sanctioned by the workmen's leaders. Three workmen headed the demonstration and were received by one of the presidents of the Storting. Ultimately, a resolution was adopted demanding the prohibition of all food exports, the requisition for the necessary imports, and the prohibition of the use of German steamers in the Norwegian coastal trade because they carry food out of the country. The big demonstration dissolved peacefully having received a promise that their demands would be carefully considered.



Potato growing near Buckingham Palace

rent to those who might seek to avail themselves of this form of service from an unworthy motive.

"The alternative to such a plan would apparently be imprisonment or internment for men whose one desire is to serve and not to kill their fellow-men. To attempt to penalize such men, to crush their ideals, to break their will, is a thing against which liberty-loving Americans will surely revolt, and which would, without doubt, be wholly abhorrent to yourself."

An international reconstruction corps is in process of organization, according to L. S. Gannett of this city. It is planned to form an advisory committee of men of standing who are in sympathy with its purpose and an executive committee of men willing to serve in it or help actively in its organization. Mr. Gannett says the corps is for men of conscriptable age unwilling to take life but unafraid of hard work or danger in the service of their country and mankind, and it would provide an opportunity for service for men who cannot conscientiously do military or naval service, but are not cowards, slackers or loafers.

CONSCRIPTION OF INCOMES URGED BY SOCIALISTS

Payment of \$100 a Month to Each Drafted Man Is Advocated in New York Petitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conscription of all incomes above \$3000 a year to pay a minimum sum of \$100 a month to each citizen conscripted for service in the United States, is advocated by Socialists, who have begun to circulate petitions to that effect. They estimate that this plan would yield \$1,199,788,864. This is the known amount of income for 1914 over \$3000 upon which the Government collected 2 per cent. Advocates of the plan point out that it has been stated in Congress that the amount of income subject to this tax was really much larger, many receivers of large incomes dodging the just amount of their tax. The advocates also state that the amount of income tax received for the fiscal year ending June 30, was much greater than the amount received in 1916, owing to war profits.

The leading promoters of this plan are opposed to conscription and are agitating for its repeal. They believe that the great hardships to be suffered by the conscripts can at least be mitigated by Congress taking immediate action to increase the amount to be paid to them. The justice of paying the men at least \$100 a month while jeopardizing their lives is held to be particularly patent in the light of the fact that an income much larger is left in the possession of those citizens more fortunate. And it is claimed that conscription of incomes above \$3000 will only compel the fortunate ones to give up some superfluities when actual, personal sacrifice is necessary.

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS FLYERS SET RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Flying records made public by officials at the Army Signal Corps Aviation School at North Island show that student aviators at the school flew a greater distance during the month of June than all the aviators at the island did during the entire year of 1915. Military airmen during the first six months of the year made 9547 flights, for a total time of 61,033 hours, covering 405,000 miles.

VETERAN OFFICER REASSIGNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, who was retired a few months ago from the regular Army, but who, upon the declaration of war asked to be taken back into service, has been given his former command in the Philippines. Although he preferred more active service in France, he has reaccepted the post assigned to him.

TROPICAL YAM FOOD PRODUCER

Immense Yields Found Possible in Cultivation of Tuber That Grows Well on the Isthmus of Panama Lands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Increased activity in the direction of increasing local food supplies has brought out some interesting facts about what is probably the most abundant food produced per unit of area of any plant known. This is the tropical yam.

A yield of 60,000 pounds per acre is well within the possibilities of this remarkable tuber. Comparing these figures with those for the banana, the most prolific of all extra-terrestrial food plants, one finds that the banana may produce as high as 30,000 pounds per acre, while the greatest known yield of corn was about 15,000 pounds.

The yam is a big tuber, somewhat like a sweet potato. Individual yams may sometimes weigh as much as 30 pounds, while few fall below five pounds. About 15 pounds per hill is a good average yield on favorable soil. Three thousand hills may be planted to the acre.

The Panama Railway's commissary plantations are planting more than 100,000 hills of yams on the Canal Zone lands. The method of propagation is to cut off a small portion of the yam, with the outer covering on—about 15 cubic inches—and plant this in the center of a "hill" which has been made by digging out the earth to a depth of 18 inches and then refilling the cavity and raising the earth to a small mound 18 inches above the ground. These hills are about a yard square, and 3000 and 4000 per acre, according to the soil.

The yam produces a long, climbing vine, which is usually supported on sticks, though it may run on banana stalks, if planted between the latter. The present retail price of yams is about 5 cents a pound, so it appears that a gross return of \$3000 per acre is a possibility. A thousand dollars to the acre is a safe estimate at present prices.

Of course the labor involved in growing and marketing yams is considerable but this work nevertheless is extremely profitable at the prevailing prices. The vegetable is quite commonly eaten by canal employees, and is more valuable for food than the white (or "Irish") potato. The yam belongs to the family of the dioscorea, these being three species planted in Central America—the alata, white, sativa, or black and the triphylla, or Indian. The white yam is the commonest. As a source of starch the yam is of great potential value, though yucca or cassava is a strong rival in that field. Cassava is only slightly less productive than the yam.

AUTOMOBILE WAYSIDE MARKETS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Automobile wayside markets have been proposed in a communication to the Florida Times-Union by a prominent man of the citrus industry here, who claims they would benefit the small farmer who cannot ship in carload lots and must depend upon local markets for the sale of his products. The plan is that farmers shall pool together their products at one place and advertise the day of the sale, at which time automobile customers from the cities and towns near at hand may come and buy.

The advertisements of the market days are to show also what goods will be on hand for delivery.

GUARD CAMP SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Of the three sites recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood as available for establishing National Guard training camps in the South, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been selected. The work of constructing the camps will begin at once.

If Paderewski Bought a Piano

Why Not a Few Weeks on a Western Ranch This Summer?

A lot of ranch owners out in Wyoming—whole families—have fixed up their homes and established cottages and house-tents near by, to accommodate tourists.

They are making it a business to take good care of these boarders, to furnish them with saddle horses, guide them on hikes, mountain climbing and short trips, excursions, and all, to make them comfortable and give them thoroughly good, well-prepared food. Good cheer is the keynote, and so the idea of taking a vacation and spending a vacation on one of these Western ranches has become very popular.

We make it our business to know about these ranches, and are prepared to give you the names and addresses of many, to explain their facilities and attractions, cost of living, etc., and all to reach them more conveniently.

It's all very simple and easy, and for perfect rest and recuperation, for a way to secure a knowledge of the country, you can't go wrong on a ranch vacation.

Let me help you plan for such an outing and give you all the information needed. In fact, make arrangements for the complete trip.

Alex. Stocks, New England Pass, Apt. C. B. & Q. R. Co., 264 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4-2200.

—Advertisement.

at any of our stores, he would get exactly the same value for his money that you would get, or that a child would get if a child bought for you.

Forty-three years ago, we established the "one-price" system in our business. We fix the lowest price we can—and that price is the same to everybody.

It is well to remember this when you buy your piano, for pianos, with rugs, jewelry, pictures and real estate comprise almost the only things sold nowadays in which this one-price policy is not universal.

Our terms of payment are also the same to all—and equally easy to everybody.

Seven stores on the Pacific Coast.

PIANOS PLAYERS MUSIC **The Wiley B. Allen Co.** **VICTOR EDISON'S RECORDS**

MORRISON STREET AT BROADWAY, PORTLAND, ORE.

San Francisco Oakland San Jose
Sacramento San Diego Los Angeles

CATALAN PLAN FAILS IN SPAIN

Regionalists Disappointed With Limited Support Offered Them —Affairs Fall Into Still Greater Confusion

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday) — The more demonstrative part of the Catalan movement is suspended for the time being. The Regionalists were disappointed with the limited support offered to them outside of Catalonia and there have been signs that the movement is not assisted by the highly ostensible association of Señor Cambay, Regionalist leader, with Señor Leroux, Republican chief, since the aims and objects of the Regionalists and Republicans are by no means identical, although each is opposed to the existing régime.

The Regional League severely criticizes Señor Cambay for what is regarded as a serious mistake in tactics, while on the other hand, Señor Leroux also is condemned by syndicalists and independent revolutionaries for allying himself with the opponents of an advanced cause. Thus, in yet another place, new political dissensions arise and affairs in Spain fall into even greater confusion.

Seeing resistance to be useless, the handful of Regionalists assembled at Barcelona abandoned their cause at the first protest by the Government representatives. There have been some minor disturbances in Barcelona, but Valencia, where anti-governmental feeling has been running high for some time, attracts increasing attention. Restrictions upon importations by foreign countries, particularly France, are felt here more than elsewhere, and the populace are irritated against the measures taken against them in reference to strikes and other proceedings by the Government and the juntas.

A crowd of demonstrators forced their way into the railway station and made an attack upon one of the trains, but were quickly dispersed. Lack of organization is everywhere manifested in every movement against authority and this is a prime factor in the situation.

La Epoca says that the measures adopted by the Cabinet for maintaining the dignity of public authority and respect for the heads of it have the approval of the population of Barcelona.

Señor Dato is now making a new concession to the industrial autonomic aspirations of the Barcelona people and the Premier is also engaged upon a scheme of labor guarantees.

Señor Maura is again active and a letter sent by him to the leader of his party in the Province of Valencia is published in the newspapers in which he makes the bitterest attack upon the Government, saying that it fails absolutely in prestige and in necessary intelligence to hold the country together in the present difficult circumstances.

When asked if he had any comment to make upon this outburst, the Premier said it appeared impossible to him that this letter could be the work of a man like Señor Maura, who had been in power many times and in whose political career there had been occurrences as grave as what is known as the tragic week in Barcelona.

The general councils of the three Basque provinces, Guipuzcoa, Biscay and Alava, at a combined meeting at Victoria, have adopted resolutions in favor of appealing to the Government without prejudice to Spanish unity for a larger measure of autonomy for the general councils, as well as for municipalities and also to instruct the presidents of three councils to call a meeting as soon as possible of representatives of the Basque provinces in order that they may be informed of the resolutions agreed upon and that they may be advised to support the aspirations of the Basque country in parliamentary circles.

The summer holiday season has now set in and the higher social elements are fast deserting the capital. Trains to the north are crowded and seats have to be booked many days in advance. The King and Queen and their children will shortly proceed from La Granja to Santander. The Queen Mother, Maria Christina, has gone to San Sebastian as usual, where she has received a more enthusiastic reception than ever before.

Count de Romanones has gone to Oviedo, near San Sebastian, and will stay there for the remainder of the season.

Friday — The Minister of Interior informs the press that, according to a message from Barcelona, the Catalan members of Parliament eventually endeavored to hold their meeting at the Fine Arts Club in the Hall of Electrical Industries, but the police broke up the meeting. The Governor of Barcelona himself intervened at the meeting, in one case, in the streets, the police had to charge to disperse the crowd.

At Valencia, some groups of people were charged by the police and dispersed. Two gendarmes and four civilians were injured at Barcelona and disturbances were reported still in progress at Valencia. The president of Barcelona municipality has resigned.

The Catalan effort appears, meantime, to have fizzled out and was modified to a very formal process, but the general disquieting effect on the country is considerable.

GERMANS AGAIN RAID ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday) — Many Londoners were awakened this morning by sounds apparently of anti-

aircraft gunfire and concluded that the Germans were again raiding London. Others who had had time to read the morning papers realized that they were probably the first instance of the new method of warning Londoners by the explosion of sound bombs, particulars of which were only issued to the press in time for this morning's papers.

Immediate news was received that a German air squadron was on its way. Some 240 sound bombs were fired from the fire stations throughout London area and were very effective, especially after the relative failure of the Syren and smoke-bomb methods of warning Londoners, which had been experimentally tried and found wanting. The raiders never got near London but the population were given an opportunity of practising safety measures and all subways and underground stations were quickly crowded by people from the street or from houses in the poorer quarters, which were not calculated to withstand German bombs.

The first warning was given at 8:30 a. m. by the explosions of three sound bombs at intervals of a quarter of a minute. The second warning was given similarly at 8:45. Policemen at the same time cycled through the streets carrying a "take cover" notice. At 9:50, the "all clear" was signalled, and London resumed its normal aspect.

Today's communiqué shows that the raiders did some damage at Felixstowe and Harwich.

Regarding the raid an official statement issued last evening says:

"A patrol of the Royal Flying Corps encountered some hostile machines returning to Belgium and brought down one at sea near the coast."

The following official account of the raid was issued earlier in the day:

"A squadron of enemy airplanes, from 15 to 21, approached Felixstowe and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morning. Some bombs were dropped, but the heavy fire from the antiaircraft defense caused the enemy's formation to split up, part returning overseas and part proceeding south, down the Essex coast. The latter party was heavily engaged by gunfire all down the Essex coast and finally proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. The raiders were pursued out to sea and heavily engaged by our airplanes, but the visibility was low and the difficulties of observation were very great.

"The casualties at Felixstowe and Harwich so far are eight killed and 25 injured."

MR CHURCHILL TALKS AT DUNDEE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUNDEE, Scotland (Sunday) — Mr. Winston Churchill yesterday addressed his constituents here, his appointment to the Ministry of Munitions necessitating a by-election. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Provost and Liberals, Unionists and Nationalists were represented on the platform. Mr. Churchill's appointment having provoked much criticism, his speech resolved itself into a reasoned plea that opponents and friends alike should give him not merely immunity from factious criticism and a fair chance but whole-hearted service in his tasks. The speech was ably phrased and met with much approval from the large meeting.

Mr. Churchill reaffirmed the allied determination to carry on the war until its objects had been achieved. The commonwealth of peoples, he declared, should continue to carry forward the crusade in which they were engaged to the point where no autocratic, despotic government remained. "Henceforth," he said, "it must not be true that in any part of the world a government owns the people, but, on the contrary, everywhere the people must control their fortune and their fate. The hateful system of military autocratic tyranny must fully cease."

"If this war does not end in victory, if it ends in an inconclusive peace, it will leave Germany stronger and more impudent under the autocratic rulership. Then good-by to the hope of a better and better future. We should merely enter upon a long period of unrest, suspicion, alarm and disorder. Unless we gain the victory, we have nothing before us but ruin and strife."

"We have only to hold on until the United States throws its whole strength into the struggle to make the victory complete. England is in the center of a mighty league of nations. If we fail, all fail; if we break, all break. Our dangers are great, but our opportunity is incomparable."

GERMAN STAND AS TO CAPTURED SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — In the Reichstag today Dr. Krieger, director of the judicial department of the Foreign Ministry, replied to a question regarding the German merchant ships captured and sunk by British on July 16. He insisted that the vessels were within Dutch territorial waters, remarking, "In view of the Dutch Admiralty declaration, it had been established that four German ships were seized in Dutch territorial waters, while two grounded and one dropped anchor under protection of Dutch patrol ship." From Dr. Krieger's reply it appears that the Dutch Government have been notified that they are expected to "demand and obtain due apology and full satisfaction for this unheard-of violation of Dutch territorial waters," and assurances as to the future. Germany expects immediate restoration of seized ships, with their cargoes and compensation for the ships sunk and for the wounded and families of German sailors who were killed.

The Dutch Government, Dr. Krieger was satisfied, were taking steps to be desired, and had already sent short note to Britain regarding her "breach of neutrality which constituted distinct affront to all international law."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday) — Many Londoners were awakened this morning by sounds apparently of anti-

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

adds that at this point the fighting continued with stubbornness.

The news from the remaining theaters is unimportant.

Russian Retirement

Grave Anxiety Manifested as to Position in Front of Tarnopol

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — The seriousness of the Russian retirement in front of Tarnopol deepens and the uncertainty as to what extent disaffection among Russia's forces in this sector has spread engenders grave anxiety. The depth of the German advance is naturally affecting the lines to the north and south of the newly created sector, so that the Russians in order to protect their flanks must necessarily withdraw in front of Brzezany on the southern part of the salient and the same maneuver must be carried out southward from Brody.

At the present moment it is doubtful whether the Russians will make a stand at Tarnopol and on the Sereth River.

The cutting of the railway between Tarnopol and Brzezany must naturally greatly embarrass the Russian lines between the latter place and Halicz. Southward from Halicz and northward from Brody the Russian lines so far appear to be steady, but Russian attempts at diversion on the Riga-Dvinsk front are not as yet bearing much fruit.

An outstanding feature on the western European front is the continued success of the German assault on the French front north of the River Aisne.

The intensity of the fighting at this point is comparable only with German assaults on the Verdun defenses early in 1916 and the execution of

French artillery on German masses hurried into the assault in the usual

German fashion also greatly resemplies well-known phases of the Verdun battles.

According to the British communiques, the relative quiet on the British front is only broken by extensive British raids and considerable aerial activity. Berlin reports, however, mention strong artillery activity on the Flanders sector of the front.

Extensive Raids Reported

LONDON, England (Monday) — Extensive raiding operations were reported today by Field Marshal Haig.

South of Avion, a successful local attack last night reached all objectives.

Many prisoners were taken, 51 having been brought in when the British commander's report was filed. The raiders suffered little loss.

"South of Havrincourt and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Hoelbeke, we raided the enemy lines and took additional prisoners," the statement said.

"Dugouts were bombed southeast of Loos in the neighborhood of Lombarzyde and hostile raiders were repulsed."

The successful raiding operations reported about Avion by Field Marshal Haig were carried out by Canadians.

Russian Success Reported

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday) — Despite the instability of certain regiments Russian forces today succeeded in achieving a signal success over the Austro-German troops in the neighborhood of Krevo in the Vilna sector, according to official statement today.

"We occupied a portion of the enemy position at Tsary Bogusle, penetrating to a depth of two miles at one place and taking 1,000 prisoners," the statement said. "Our success was jeopardized by instability of certain detachments.

"Between the Sereth, the Strypa and the Zlota Lipa rivers, the enemy forces occupied Nastasov, Bieniava, Ueve and Slavintin."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) — The German official statement issued by the War Office on Sunday reads:

Army group of General Boehm-Ermolli: The counterattack begun on July 19 in eastern Galicia has developed into a great success for the German and allied arms. The principal objective of the Russian Eleventh Army failed. In spite of the bad condition of the roads our brave troops pressed forward indefatigably. In repeated and desperate encounters they everywhere defeated newly brought up Russian forces. In the region west of Tarnopol the Brzezany-Tarnopol Railway has been reached at several points. Near Brzezany the Seventh Russian Army also is beginning to yield to increasing pressure on its flanks. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty are large. At Jezernia rich supplies of munitions and other war stores fell into our hands.

Army group of General von Woyrsch: The artillery duel on the Sareh and Servaio is lively. The north wing in the battle which is beginning is assigned to the army group of General von Eichhorn. Between Krevo and Smorgon the Russians, after strong artillery preparations, attacked yesterday evening with strong forces. Their assaults broke down with heavy losses on the front of the German troops. After an agitated night fresh fighting broke out at that point. Northward as far as Narocz Lake and also between Drysviaty Lake and Dvinsk, the increased artillery fighting continued. Many Russian reconnoitering advances were broken down.

Army group of Archduke Joseph:

Apart from lively firing in the northern Carpathians and successful minor operations between the Czarna and Suwita valleys, there is nothing of importance to report.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There were no important military operations.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

The German official communication issued on Sunday says:

In Flanders the artillery duel continues.

South of Smorgon strong Russian attacks broke down. At few places where the Russians penetrated our line the fighting continues.

Under the pressure of our attack on the Sereth, the whole Russian front from the Zlota Lipa close up to the Dniester is yielding.

Army group of Prince Rupprecht:

The enemy forces were less active yesterday than on previous days.

There was heavy firing only in some sectors of the Flanders front. Today the firing increased generally. On the Artois front heavy artillery fighting continued from La Bassée Canal as far south as Lens.

Army group of Prince Rupprecht:

The enemy advance was not increased.

Army group of Prince Leopold:

Our attacking movement in Eastern Galicia has taken its intended course.

Behind the hastily retreating Russian forces, of which up to the present only parts have made a stand for rear-guard purposes, our troops in impetuous pursuit have crossed the Zluch-Tarnopol road on both sides of Jezernia on a width of 40 kilometers.

Wherever the enemy forces made a stand they were defeated in a swift assault, as in previous years, burning villages and great destruction showing the route of the retiring Russians. Further fighting is expected.

North of Brzezany Austro-Hungarian troops after hard fighting recaptured positions they lost on July 1.

North of the Dniester Russian attacks broke down before our lines. South of the river the enemy forces were driven out of Babin. At Novica German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormied the Zluch-Tarnopol road on both sides of Jezernia.

Our troops have shown complete disobedience toward their commanders and are continuing their retreat beyond Sereth. Only the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Division resisted in the region of Dolganeva. Our armored cars fired on German cavalry on the Tarnopol road.

Army group of Archduke Joseph:

In the northern part of the wooded Carpathians lively firing continues.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the lower Sereth the Russians and Rumanians are more active than hitherto. An advance on our part at the mouth of the Rimanick resulted in taking 80 Rumanians. Several machine guns were captured.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — The official statement issued by British headquarters in France on Sunday reads:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed at last night east of le Verguer. On Saturday a thick haze interfered with air activity until evening, when there were many fights. Two German airplanes were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. One German observation balloon was brought down in flames. One of our airplanes is missing.

An earlier statement says:

Patrol encounters resulted in our favor last night northwest of St. Quentin and south of Lons. We advanced our lines slightly southeast of Monchy le Preux. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and Armentieres and near the coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday) — The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

South of the Oise there was rather heavy artillery fighting. We repulsed a surprise attack on one of our small posts at the Faubourg St. Firmin Cemetery, west of La Fere.

On the Aisne front the enemy forces

violently bombarded our lines from Epine de Chevregny as far as to the south of Corbeny. The bombardment with guns of large caliber was particularly intense late at night from Hurebele to a point east of Craonne.

At daybreak the Germans made a strong attack on this front with fresh troops. Between Hurebele and the Casemates Plateau the main assault of the enemy troops, broken up by our fire, failed before they were able to approach our lines.

Our batteries dispersed very large detachments of the enemy forces south of the Ailette and inflicted heavy losses on them. Further east our

troops repulsed brilliantly a violent attack on the Casemates and Calonne Plateau. The artillery pressure was continued with redoubled intensity in this whole region.

BATTLE STORY IS EXPLAINED

Secretary Daniels in Letter to Senate Acknowledges That "Attack in Force" by Submarines on Troop Ships Incorrect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has replied to the Tillman resolution asking an explanation of the elaborated dispatches concerning the alleged attack by German submarines upon the troop-ships of the Pershing expedition. Secretary Daniels defends the action in giving out the statement signed by himself and written by the Committee on Public Information, as justified by the sense of exultation over the safe arrival of the last ship.

He says, however: "If the terms 'battle' and 'attacked in force' are open to criticism the fact still remains that the rejoicing was warranted. If the torpedoes in either of the attacks had sunk American ships the criticism made would not have concerned itself with the difference between what might have been called a 'battle' or an 'encounter' or a 'brush'."

Mr. Daniels offers to show the Senate Committee the originals of the official reports from Rear Admiral Gleaves, in command of the destroyer flotilla, with the understanding that they shall not be made public. Mr. Daniels' letter is expected to forestall the resolution introduced by Senator Penrose demanding the originals of the Gleaves report. The letter reads as follows:

"Late in the afternoon of July 3 the welcome news came that the last ships of the convoys and transports carrying the first American soldiers and marines to fight in France had reached their destination in safety, without accident or injury to men or ships. The Navy Department had known for five days prior to their arrival that two attacks had been made, and you can well understand the painful anxiety lest torpedoes should have caused the loss of some of the brave men who were carrying on this hazardous enterprise."

"You may imagine, therefore, the unspeakable relief to me which the news announcing the arrival of the last ship brought. This relief was of course shared by all others in the department who had been apprehensive every minute since June 28, when Admiral Gleaves in a brief cable had reported that submarines had made attacks upon two divisions of the transports."

"As soon as the news was communicated by an officer of the department I hastened to the War Department to apprise the Secretary of War of the fact, for I knew he felt the deepest misgivings, as he, too, was informed of the attacks. It was in so formal manner, I assure you, that the good news was given to Secretary Baker, and we shook hands in exultation over the safety of our sailors and soldiers and the accomplishment of the first stage of giving present military aid to the allies."

"At once a statement was prepared and given out that evening, which I knew would intensely gratify all Americans. The message of Rear Admiral Gleaves, announcing the attacks, of course, had not been given to the public and consequently it had been spared anxiety."

"The statement which I gave to the public conveyed the feeling of all who had been waiting and hoping for the reassuring telegram. It began with these words: 'It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship.'

"And then followed the account of the dangers which had been encountered."

"These facts were stated not in the very words of the Gleaves cablegram; for it is the immemorial policy of the department in time of war not to employ the language of a message coming in code. Otherwise it would be easy for the enemy to learn the cipher. Moreover, the message of the rear admiral contained the names of the ships, which for military reasons are never given out during the war. The language used, as reference to the cablegrams will show, therefore, was not to the identical language of the cablegram, but contained the material facts of the safe arrival of the transports and convoys, the delivery from submarine attacks and the successful conclusion of that part of the enterprise."

"The important part of the statement given to the public was that all our soldiers and marines and ships had been convoyed to France in safety. Two of the groups arrived without being attacked and two were unsuccessfully attacked. The rejoicing over their arrival was heightened by the fact that far outside the so-called danger zones they had been twice unsuccessfully attacked."

"If the terms 'battle' and 'attacked in force' are open to criticism, the fact still remains that the rejoicing was warranted. If the torpedoes, in either of the attacks, had sunk American ships the criticism made would not have concerned itself with the difference between what might have been called a 'battle' or an 'encounter' or a 'brush'."

"The cablegrams from the rear admiral, which have not been given to the public for reasons stated above, are, of course, subject to the inspection of the Naval Affairs Committee."

POSITIONS OPEN TO INSPECTORS

Men and women who wish to serve in the factories, navy yards and other civilian departments of the United States during the war with Germany

are given an opportunity to commence work at once after passing civil service examinations which may be taken any day. The official notice reads: "Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certifications made as the needs of the service require."

Positions opened under this condition include: Inspector of small arms at \$1500 to \$2400 a year; tent inspector at \$1200 a year; inspector and assistant inspector of powder and explosives at \$1400 to \$2400 a year; draftsman and copyist draftsman in the Navy; inspector of undergarments at \$2 a day for women; ordnance foreman at \$5.25 a day; assistant metallurgist chemist at \$1000 to \$1500 a year; specialist and assistant specialist in dairy manufacturing at \$1500 to \$2000 a year; and subinspector of field artillery ammunition at \$3.50 to \$5 a day.

Both men and women are wanted for positions as skilled laborer in munitions. Several hundred appointees are wanted for the Ordnance Department at large of the Army at once.

"It is expected," says an announcement, "that inspection plants will be located at the following places: Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Lowell, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Torrington, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Westfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass."

The duties of the position consist of the visual inspection of material; the measurements of material by the use of mechanical measuring instruments, and other duties involved in the examination of all classes of field artillery ammunition, including the packing containers and other auxiliary material not definitely described as "artillery ammunition."

FOES OF DRAFT LAW CONVICTED

(Continued from page one)

broke up the Socialist parade and meeting three weeks ago.

In opening the meeting Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, read a prepared statement for the two organizations in regard to war and peace in which the following appeared:

"We proclaim that the results of all wars, except the wars of the workers against imperialism, are strengthening militarism and imperialistic politics and destroying democracy. We demand an immediate peace on the following principles: No annexations; no indemnities; the right of all nations to decide their own destinies.

This view was expressed by President Lowell of Harvard, who presided at the meeting; by Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant; William Dudley Fouke, former United States civil service commissioner; Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the committee on National Advertising of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which handled the advertising for the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross war fund; John H. Fahey of Boston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University and other representative men composing the executive committee.

"See how short a time it took them to pass a law to conscript our young men and how smoothly and speedily the draft has gone along. But after weeks and weeks and months of debate, they are still debating over conscripting wealth to wage the war and to get supplies for the men they have conscripted. If a law was passed to take all profits out of supplies and such going across the water, you would find an agitation for peace in other places than here on the Common."

Planks in the peace program of the Socialists were discussed by James Oneal, secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party. He declared that the Socialists are not striving for a separate peace, but for a general peace without annexations and indemnities.

Acceptance by the allied powers of the peace program enunciated by the Russian Socialists, he said, would do much to strengthen the German Socialists and facilitate the end of the war. He denied that the Socialist aims were pro-German.

Vested interests he charged with efforts to continue the war. He said that in 1910 steel plates sold for \$31 a ton and yielded 10½ per cent profit, but when the United States Government wanted steel plates for ships, it was proposed to pay nearly \$100 a ton for similar plates for constructing the Government ships.

"While you are watching the drive in France, do not fail to observe the drive on the Federal Treasury," he said. "No matter whether the drive in France is successful or not, the drive on Washington will mean failure for us if it continues its successful march. We should remember, too, that there is no longer any talk of conscripting wealth. The youth of the land are now being conscripted and we protest that there would be no injustice done if all incomes over \$3000 were conscripted so long as the war continues."

All working men and women are urged to join labor unions in order to prevent attempts to repeat the present labor laws by Mrs. Elia R. Bloor of New York, organizer of the Cloth and Cap Makers Union of America. Her praise of the Russian revolution and advocacy of woman suffrage elicited applause from the 3000 persons attending the meeting.

MANY HOMICIDES CAUSED BY LIQUOR

(Continued from page one)

Leave to withdraw was granted David Baskin, petitioner for a permit to erect a garage at 8 Charlotte Street corner of Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, by the Board of Street Commissioners at the close of a public hearing today at which more than 50 residents and property owners of the district appeared to protest against the granting of the permit.

Moses Lourie, president of the Harvard Improvement Society, acted as counsel for the remonstrants, and among those appearing in opposition were Solomon Lewenberg, member of the Board of Gas and Electric Light.

LEAGUE TO BE FORCE IN WAR

Organization of League to Enforce Peace to Be Put Behind Government in Military Moves—Letter From W. H. Taft

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National League to Enforce Peace has decided to put the full force of its organization behind the Government in the prosecution of the war.

While great war service can be rendered by the league along practical lines, such as using its State and county branches to stimulate the sale of Government bonds and to help food conservation, it is believed that the chief value will come from the moral influence among leaders of thought and among the men who are writing and making speeches to arouse the spirit of the nation.

"What is now in hand is the winning of this war. What we must do now is to nerve ourselves for a supreme effort to end the war by the defeat of Germany," wrote former President Taft, the league's chief executive, who is spending his vacation in Canada. The members of the committee rose to his bidding with a comprehensive program of war activities.

"Therefore," says the resolution they adopted, "the league urges its State and county branches to assist the Government actively in pushing the war to victory, and to help create such an overwhelming conviction that this is righteous war that Congress and all officials, in the passage of bills and the carrying out of projects, will act with the speed and loyalty which the President, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, must have to win the war for democracy and for such a 'League of Honor' among nations as he has forecast in his great war messages."

In order to facilitate this work the members expressed a willingness even to change the name of the organization, if the word "Peace" in the title was a real handicap. After long discussion the executive committee came to the conclusion that the average citizen understood that the phrase "To Enforce Peace" referred in no wise to the present and to the war now in progress, but to the close of the war and the future.

By printing prominently on all its literature a statement that the first step in the league's program is to "Win the war," the meeting believed that any misapprehension due to its name would be effectively corrected.

This view was expressed by President Lowell of Harvard, who presided at the meeting; by Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant; William Dudley Fouke, former United States civil service commissioner; Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the committee on National Advertising of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which handled the advertising for the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross war fund; John H. Fahey of Boston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University and other representative men composing the executive committee.

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PLEA FOR GARAGE IS UNSUCCESSFUL

(Continued from page one)

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Commissioners, and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, member of the Boston School Committee. The various speakers based their chief opposition to the petition on the ground that the proposed location was in a distinctly residential district that would be adversely affected by a garage.

LABOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

Plans are to be presented to the annual convention of the Massachusetts State branch, American Federation of Labor, at Lawrence in September for the placing of candidates in the field for various State and municipal offices this fall.

According to Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and Martin T. Joyce, secretary of the State branch, A. F. of L., this movement of organized labor is due to the action of the Constitutional Convention in refusing last week to grant a recount of the votes for Patrick H. Jennings, business agent for the C. L. U., who was declared elected on first returns, but later found to be not elected by the Executive Council.

Labor leaders say that many of those who voted against the recount were supposed to be friendly toward organized labor, and it is against these persons labor candidates will be entered.

AMERICAN BARKENTINE SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The American barkentine Hildegarde was dynamited by a German submarine, was the report made by Captain Bragg, when he arrived today. He was accompanied by 11 of his crew. He said the U-boat halted him in the English channel on July 10 at 6 a. m. and put bombs aboard while two British destroyers could be seen in the distance coming full speed to the rescue. The Hildegarde sailed from the United States in May with a cargo of lubricating oil.

WOMEN TO WORK ON FARMS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Maud Muler" of Minnesota will be raking the meadows sweet with hay this fall and maybe pitching bundles and digging potatoes, too. Fred D. Sherman, the State immigration agent, says, according to the Journal. Women are rallying to the call to help save the crops and getting ready for hard work, according to Mr. Sherman's reports from nearly every part of the state.

NEGROES LEARN CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Negroes of Mississippi have organized an association for the purpose of teaching people of their race, both in the city and rural districts, how to grow winter food, such as potatoes and beans. They are being given instructions on how to store and preserve such foodstuffs.

CONSERVATION OF GASOLINE

Chairman of National Defense Council's Petroleum Committee Asks Curtailment of Automobile Pleasure Riding

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NEW ENGLANDERS TO CAMP AT PLATTSBURG

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revised plans for the second series of officers' training camps to open Aug. 27 have been decided upon by the War Department.

Under the new arrangement there will be nine camps instead of eight: Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., and Ft. Riley being dropped from the list and Plattsburgh Barracks and Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Mr. Denman has asserted that there is no personal friction between himself and General Goethals, but those who have been closely watching the situation are certain that there are irreconcilable differences between the two that will tend to obstruct the shipping program as long as both men are in authority.

It is thought certain that President Wilson will take some stand within the next few days. It is well known that the President would be highly pleased if the affair could be settled without his intervention, and it is equally well known that he is loath to lose the services of either Mr. Denman or General Goethals, particularly the latter.

Public officials and others who for weeks have urged that something be done, now insist more strongly than ever that the hope of settlement of the inharmonies existing between the general and Mr. Denman lies in President Wilson's interference, and in a way which will determine definitely who shall conduct the shipbuilding campaign.

At Ft. Oglethorpe—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. At Ft. Benjamin Harrison—West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. At Ft. Sheridan—Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. At Leon Springs, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. At Ft. Snelling—Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

REICHSTAG VICTORY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Reichstag majority parties have forced the German Government to declare a renunciation of annexations and indemnities," says the Dutch newspaper Nieuwe Courant, according to dispatches received today at the State Department.

"In other words, though there have been almost three times as many new wells drilled in 1917 as in 1915, the initial production is considerably less than in 1915. The drilling of wells is still going on, but thus far there has been no increase in production over last year or the year before.

"The meaning of the foregoing is this: If our Government is to have the petroleum it will need to prosecute the war successfully, and supply all necessities directly growing out of the war, two steps will have to be taken, namely:

"1. The public will have to economize in the use of gasoline. Sufficient gasoline should be available to provide for all the normal uses of automobiles. But pleasure riding should be curtailed. People should look upon their automobiles as necessities to be used only when needed. Not a gallon of gasoline should be

GOETHALS SAYS HE WILL RESIGN

DELEGATES PLAN TO HASTEN WORK

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Members Expect to Have Document Ready for the Voters in September

As soon as action has been taken on the subject of prohibiting public appropriations for sectarian and other privately controlled institutions, the delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, expect to make rapid progress with most of the remaining propositions in the lengthy document.

The subject of public appropriations for private uses is conceded to be one of the most important subjects before the convention. It happened to be the first important proposition reached for debate, and it appears likely that the discussion will be prolonged, but the long period devoted to the antisectarian subject is not to be taken as indicative of an unnecessarily lengthy session of the convention.

By far the greater part of the proposals for constitutional changes have been reported adversely by the committees in charge and these will be disposed of with little or no debate. A few of the adversely reported measures will occupy considerable attention. Out of 301 proposals filed in the convention, favorable reports have been made on about 30 different subjects with not over a half dozen additional favorable reports expected in the future. All the favorable reported propositions will entail debate and in the case of several, where minority reports are also involved, the discussions will be like that on the antisectarian resolution, be prolonged.

With all things considered, many of the delegates believe the convention can finish so much of its work as is to be referred to the people sometime early in September. Then, the convention may decide to adjourn to a date later than the November State election, when the delegates will reconvene to canvass the votes of the people on the constitutional changes proposed by the convention.

After completing their discussion in committee of the whole on the antisectarian proposals, the delegates will turn to other subjects which would come within the declaration of rights, if made a part of the constitution. Next in order are: The taking of land and other property by eminent domain, equality of justice, etc., in the courts, abolition of capital punishment, changes in the jury system, free speech and a free press, limiting the power of the courts, election and recall of judges, limiting the tenure of office of judges, prohibiting the legislature to delegate its powers.

Coming to the second part of the constitution, the frame of Government, subjects relating to the Legislature are next in order. The initiative and referendum proposals come first and then those relating to the power and authority of the Legislature. Among the latter are: Home rules for cities and towns, granting and revoking franchises, public ownership of public utilities, social insurance propositions, prohibiting of intoxicating drink, taxation and limitation of the State debt.

Under the next topical head, "frame and procedure of the General Court," the delegates will consider in turn: Biennial sessions of the Legislature, limiting the business before the Legislature, changing the membership of either branch, abolishing the Senate, reapportionment of members of the Legislature and the plan of proportional representation.

The subject of suffrage, next in order, includes complete and partial woman suffrage, absentee voting, compulsory voting and corrupt practices. Discussion of the "executive power" will include proposed changes in the Executive Council, the State budget system, the Governor's veto, a longer term for the Governor, biennial election of all elected State officials and members of the Legislature and appointments and renewals by the Governor.

Next comes the "judicial power," including the proposals to abolish the offices of justice of the peace and notaries public as constitutional offices, allowing women to be appointed as notaries public, relative distribution and exercise of judicial power, etc.

The Harvard College Chapter, which the committee on education has recommended should be broadened to include the other institutions of higher learning in Massachusetts, is next in order. This includes the section encouraging education generally.

Finally, come the proposals for holding future constitutional conventions or making amendments to the constitution otherwise.

Exemptions Sought

Bill of Rights Committee Hears Pleas for Curtis Bill Amendments

Delegates from many sections of the State appeared before the Constitutional Convention committee on the bill of rights today to urge amendment of the Curtis resolution by exempting several kinds of schools, farm bureaus and other institutions from its operation.

Augustus P. Loring of Beverly presented the draft of an amendment in which he changed the phraseology of the Curtis resolution as it is before the committee, and then proposed a concluding clause by which all charitable institutions which had in the past received public aid might continue to receive it so long as no religious doctrine is taught it.

Former Congressman Washburn of Worcester, a delegate to the convention and also a trustee of Worcester

Polytechnic Institute, pleaded with the committee to do nothing which would interfere with the school securing funds from the State, and especially that would interfere with carrying out the intent of the Act of 1912, by which the school receives \$50,000 a year for a period of 10 years.

He denied that Worcester Polytechnic was a sectarian institution, although under questions from Delegate Lomasney he said that the charter provided that there should be three pastors of Protestant churches on the board of trustees.

He claimed that it was even more important that the State should aid technical education than that it should aid agricultural education. There is invested in industry in Massachusetts sums aggregating billions of dollars, while the number engaged in manufacturing is \$56,000. There are, on the other hand, only 68,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits, while the value of the products is in the vicinity of \$73,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year.

If the State should take away the grants to the schools, he said, there would be within a few years a demand all over the Commonwealth for a State university. He did not think it wise to engender such a demand and he did not think a State university was a wise solution of the educational situation.

Following the public session the committee held an executive session and later adjourned.

INTERNATIONALISM IS CALLED NEED FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY

Roger W. Babson at Flag Raising Says He Hopes for International Flag at End of War

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The flag of the United States means "democracy, both national and international, and freedom, both of action and speech," said Roger W. Babson, statistician of Wellesley Hills, at the Murray House flag raising here yesterday. He said that, although the first immediate aim of the United States is to defeat imperialistic Germany, the ultimate of all such strife is to show the German people that "democracy is safer, freer and more efficient than autocracy."

"I have confidence enough in President Wilson to believe that he will confine his efforts to bring about real democracy in the world as a whole," he said. "I even believe that if there comes a sufficient change in the German Government within the next few months, he will put forth one more peace message to the world, urging upon the army troops are seeking a training camp not too distant from the Commonwealth Armory. Two artillery regiments will encamp at Buxford. The signal battalion is considering a site in Brookline and the officers of the Eighth Regiment have under consideration a camp at Lynnfield. The company commanders of the Fifth Regiment are looking for local sites for their commands.

Final orders for the mobilization of the National Guard of Massachusetts and the other New England states were sent out from the headquarters of the Northeastern Department today that probably every Massachusetts unit will be sent into some training camp of its own selection until it entrains for the southern cantonments. With more than 1500 men enlisted the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to the coast fortifications, including Fts. Strong, Andrew, Banks, Revere, Warren and Standish. The four cavalry troops are seeking a training camp not too distant from the Commonwealth Armory. Two artillery regiments will encamp at Buxford. The signal battalion is considering a site in Brookline and the officers of the Eighth Regiment have under consideration a camp at Lynnfield. The company commanders of the Fifth Regiment are looking for local sites for their commands.

The plans for the mobilization of the National Guard of Massachusetts and the other New England states were sent out from the headquarters of the Northeastern Department today. The muster officers have all been appointed and ordered to report to the different armories to transfer the National Guard from the service of the State into the exclusive service of the Federal Government.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards affirmed today the report that the War Department had decided to hold a second officers' training camp at Plattsburgh instead of sending all the candidates to Ft. Myer. Late this week Brigadier-General Edwards will make an official inspection of the Plattsburgh camp.

About 300 civilians and National Guardsmen are taking examinations at Tech today for commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army. Many of the men have been enrolled in various college training corps. Quite a number from the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps are taking the examinations and they have been excused from joining the entire corps, which is moving to Barre today for two weeks' training where field work with rifles and machine guns will be given. At the close of the training at Ayer the Harvard corps will march back to Cambridge, where the training will be terminated on Aug. 15.

Tomorrow the Ninth Regiment officers will be taken in hand by the Canadian officers, Col. J. L. McAvity and his staff, for instruction in trench work. It is expected that the Canadians will follow the instruction which they have been giving to the officers of the Fifth and Eighth Regiments at Westfield.

Work at the Ayer cantonment is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. It is estimated that the camp is one-fourth completed, but owing to the great amount of work in assembling the entire construction equipment and the perfecting of details for prosecuting the work it is expected that the construction will be much more rapid from this time on. A minor labor misunderstanding among some of the union men will be finally adjusted in Washington, it is announced.

About 20 Brookline men enlisted in naval or military service will be given the opportunity to take French lessons at the Brookline Public Library without expense. An anonymous donor has secured the services of a French teacher to give lessons on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Applications should be sent to the library.

MEAL FOR FIVE PERSONS

Miss Margaret Wiggin, under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, will conduct an exhibit in Roxbury this afternoon showing how a meal for five persons can be prepared at a cost of 7½ cents per person. The menu includes a banana and peanut salad, graham muffins, lemonade and Irish moss blanc mange.

AUTOS NEEDED FOR G. A. R.

Mayor Curley today made a call upon all automobile owners to offer their cars for the use of veterans who will attend the G. A. R. encampment in Boston during the week of Aug. 19. About 200 cars will be required daily, and Frederick H. Bolton of the Board of Assessors at City Hall Annex, has been placed in charge of securing the required number of cars.

TELEPHONE OWNER CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The next semiannual convention of the Central Indiana Independent Telephone Owners Association will be held in Winchester in October, says the News. This decision was reached at the closing session of the telephone men here recently. More than 70 telephone men attended the meeting.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS TO REPORT

Members in Massachusetts Not Already Mustered Into Federal Service Will Appear at Armories Wednesday

All units of the Massachusetts National Guard with the exception of those already mustered into the Federal service will report to their respective armories on Wednesday morning for the beginning of their active training. No definite orders have been given out to the men as to what they will do or where they will train until they are ordered to Charlotte, N. C., the contingent assigned to the New England National Guard by the War Department.

Troops mobilizing on Wednesday include the Fifth Regiment, Col. Willis W. Stover commanding; Eighth Regiment, Col. William H. Perry; First Field Artillery, Col. John H. Sherburne; Second Field Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Thorndike Howe; Coast Artillery Corps, Col. George F. Quimby; First Squadron Cavalry, Maj. John Perrins; First Battalion Signal Corps, Maj. Harry D. R. Woodsworth and the First Corps Cadets Engineers Regiment, Col. Holton B. Perkins. The Second, Sixth, and Ninth regiments and one company of the First Corps Cadets have already been mustered into the Federal service.

No provision has been made by the War Department for taking the National Guard units out of their respective armories until ordered to Charlotte, but it was announced at the headquarters of the Adjutant-General today that probably every Massachusetts unit will be sent into some training camp of its own selection until it entrains for the southern cantonments.

With more than 1500 men enlisted the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to the coast fortifications, including Fts. Strong, Andrew, Banks, Revere, Warren and Standish. The four cavalry troops are seeking a training camp not too distant from the Commonwealth Armory. Two artillery regiments will encamp at Buxford. The signal battalion is considering a site in Brookline and the officers of the Eighth Regiment have under consideration a camp at Lynnfield. The company commanders of the Fifth Regiment are looking for local sites for their commands.

The plans for the mobilization of the National Guard of Massachusetts and the other New England states were sent out from the headquarters of the Northeastern Department today. The muster officers have all been appointed and ordered to report to the different armories to transfer the National Guard from the service of the State into the exclusive service of the Federal Government.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards affirmed today the report that the War Department had decided to hold a second officers' training camp at Plattsburgh instead of sending all the candidates to Ft. Myer. Late this week Brigadier-General Edwards will make an official inspection of the Plattsburgh camp.

About 300 civilians and National Guardsmen are taking examinations at Tech today for commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army. Many of the men have been enrolled in various college training corps. Quite a number from the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps are taking the examinations and they have been excused from joining the entire corps, which is moving to Barre today for two weeks' training where field work with rifles and machine guns will be given. At the close of the training at Ayer the Harvard corps will march back to Cambridge, where the training will be terminated on Aug. 15.

Tomorrow the Ninth Regiment officers will be taken in hand by the Canadian officers, Col. J. L. McAvity and his staff, for instruction in trench work. It is expected that the Canadians will follow the instruction which they have been giving to the officers of the Fifth and Eighth Regiments at Westfield.

Work at the Ayer cantonment is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. It is estimated that the camp is one-fourth completed, but owing to the great amount of work in assembling the entire construction equipment and the perfecting of details for prosecuting the work it is expected that the construction will be much more rapid from this time on. A minor labor misunderstanding among some of the union men will be finally adjusted in Washington, it is announced.

About 20 Brookline men enlisted in naval or military service will be given the opportunity to take French lessons at the Brookline Public Library without expense. An anonymous donor has secured the services of a French teacher to give lessons on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Applications should be sent to the library.

Y. M. C. A. HUT TO BE SET UP

A. Y. M. C. A. hut for uniformed members of the Regular Army, National Army, National Guard, Marine Corps and Navy will be set up at the corner of Park Street and Lafayette Mall on Boston Common within a few days under the auspices of the Boston War Work Council composed of men from the Y. M. C. A. and B. Y. M. C. U. This building will be of the frame type and will cover about 600 square feet of ground. Except for porches the building will be an exact duplicate of the five huts to be put up for the National Army at Ayer.

The interior will be one large room with writing desks, reading tables, magazines, bookcases, piano, phonograph and information bureau, and a secretary will be on duty all the time. The information bureau is planned for men from other parts of the country sent here that they may be directed about the city, railroads, hotels, res-

taurants and other similar things. Boston Common was chosen as the most likely place for the hut, as it is a rendezvous for uniformed men even now, with the tents along the mall for recruiting purposes, each containing in themselves four or five men all the time. The council believes that the demand for this will be even greater when the national Army goes into camp at Ayer, because a great many men will be in the city on leave all for a period of 10 years.

Kilties Pipe Band Coming

Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie and the officers and pipe band of the MacLean Kilties of America" are expected to arrive in Boston some time tonight and will spend tomorrow in Boston. Upon their arrival they will parade from the South Station to the Crawford House. A recruiting meeting has been planned for Tuesday noon on Boston Common and at 6:30 in the evening the "Kilties" will march from their hotel to the North Station, where they are to entrain for Fredericton, N. B., and from there to Valcartier in Quebec Province.

Reading Tent Proposed

A petition of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs for a permit to establish a rest and reading tent on Boston Common for enlisted men was sent today by Mayor Curley to John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, with a recommendation that the permit be issued. Mrs. Clara E. Birdsall, president of the federation, said that the women wished to maintain a tent where enlisted men would feel at liberty to come at any time for reading, writing letters, or other recreational purposes. The petition also requested sufficient space to place benches about the tent.

NEW LINES TO EXPLOIT MINES

Brazilian Coal Deposits To Be Opened Up by Decree of Government—Bids for Supplies Asked in United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By an executive decree published in the Diario Official, the Minister of Transportation and Public Works of Brazil is authorized to enter into a contract with the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railway Company for the construction and lease of a railway line, to start at the most convenient point on the Parana-Panama branch line of the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railway, and to terminate at the coal fields in the valley of the Peixe River, passing by those of Barra Bonita, in the State of Parana, says a Commerce Report.

The plans are to be begun within 30 days after the signing of the contract with the Government, and the work to be completed within one year after its beginning or within six months more, at the option of the Government. The concessionaires are to furnish all materials except the rails and accessories, which are to be supplied by the Government. The company agrees to submit to the fiscalization of the Government and to the fiscalization in the matter of employees and other administrative details.

By another executive decree, the Minister of Transportation and Public Works is authorized to enter into a contract with the same company for the construction and lease of a railway line, approximately of 80 kilometers in length, from the port of Tubarao to the coal fields at Araraquara, in the State of Santa Catharina.

The decree provides that the plans shall be begun within 30 days after the signing of the contract, and that the line shall be in operation within one year after the commencement of construction, but the Government may prorogue the last-mentioned period by six months. The Government has agreed to furnish the rails and other construction accessories, as well as the rolling stock, which is to be provided by the Government appropriation.

The concessionaire agrees to permit the Government to fiscalize the number of employees, their conduct, and other matters relating to the construction work. It further agrees to furnish free transportation to immigrants, their baggage, and agricultural tools; to seeds, fertilizers, and certain animals to be distributed free by the Federal or other authorities; to Government mails and to Government officials fiscalizing the road. Certain other deductions from the regular tariffs are indicated for the transportation of troops.

HONDURAS FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An examination of growing crops makes it evident that the prompt steps taken by the Government of Honduras to impress on its people the necessity of planting more foodstuffs is bearing fruit, and that in a few months this district will be in such shape that it will not be seriously affected by the possible inability of the United States to continue the usual exports of foods, says the United States Consul from Puerto Cortes.

The efforts of the Government in this district were ably seconded by the Chamber of Commerce of Cortes, which body, by agreeing to dispose of any surplus that might be produced, reassured the people of fears of low prices incident to overproduction.

Corn and beans are the staple foods produced, although there has been some little effort in the direction of rice culture. The principal crop of this section is the banana, and the vast unmarketable surplus of this production forms an important item in the food economy of the population.

BEACON STREET CONCRETE WORK

New Roadway Surface Started Last Year Will Be Completed Soon and Is First of Kind Laid in This City

Boston's first concrete street, Beacon, from Newton Line to Cleveland Circle, will be completed before many weeks. The work was started last year and the first concrete roadway work laid by the paving division of the Department of Public Works is somewhat in the nature of an experiment. The work laid last year stood well the stress of winter and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, regards the section of Beacon Street laid as one of Boston's show streets.

Commissioner Murphy says he hopes to lay much more concrete roadway in Boston. He thinks the concrete street is practically past the days of experiment. Only five sections of the scores put down by the department in Beacon Street last year cracked in the winter, and the fissures which showed at that time are not serious, and have long since been united with asphalt pitch.

The city resumed work on Beacon Street about a week ago. Now it is using the new concrete mixing and laying machine which the commissioner bought after he thoroughly inspected and tried the work done last fall in Beacon Street.

The new concrete paving machine purchased by the city at a cost of \$2900 has a capacity of 700 square yards of concrete a day. The department has finished about 2800 square yards of the Beacon Street contract and about 3200 square yards are being finished this year. The work last year was from the Newton Line to the Reservoir Road and now the paving division concrete layers are working between Reservoir Road and Cleveland Circle. There are about 30 men in the paving squad at work in Beacon Street. Twenty-five of these men are emergency laborers hired for 60 days, while the regular pavers in the squad number about five.

All but the finishing touches have been put upon Parkton Road, West Roxbury, another concrete laying undertaking of the department. This was a small stretch, only about 2500 square yards, and the Public Works Department looks upon Beacon Street as its first real test of concrete highway work.

The concrete laying operation this year is costing the city of Boston more money than last year's work. Last year, with the city laborers getting \$2.50 a day for work and materials, cement and crushed stone much lower in cost, the city expended for its own concrete contract in Parkton Road and the part of Beacon Street finished about \$1.47 a square yard. This year, Commissioner Murphy estimates that with the city laborers getting \$3 a day and Portland cement and crushed stone meas

PLEA FOR GREEN VEGETABLE MADE

Food Committee Points to a Plentiful Supply in Markets and Urges Conservation of the Canned Product

"Every consumer should make a special effort to use as many as possible of the green vegetables that are in the market now, instead of using the canned products which can be conserved," says the committee on food conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in today's market news bulletin.

CORE OF BRITISH EFFORTS IN WAR

Visit to Barrow Works Reveals Elaborate Preparations Made to Increase Munitions Output —Women Workers Numerous

(The following article dealing with a visit paid by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to the Barrow-in-Furness works of Messrs. Vickers, one of the greatest armament firms in the world, concludes the account of a tour undertaken to some of the more important centers of the British war effort.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The war has influenced every phase of present day British activity. It has spread its gray wings over even the peaceful fields of the country so remote apparently from all thought of war. The motor plow, plunging forward tank-like over the ground, doing the work that in pre-war days would have been done by many single plows, has a solely war meaning. The women working with so much determination under the hot summer sun or amid the driving rain or stormy winds of England's varied climate are essentially war workers. Even those who may be doing precisely what they were doing in August, 1914, are probably war workers, doing their bit by doing the bit of several others as well.

Occasionally, however, one finds scenes which for a moment make one forget even the ever-present menace of German militarism and recall those interests which that militarism banished for the time being. During his recent tour of British war centers, the representative of this paper put up at one of the hotels which cater for the visitors to the beautiful lake district of England. It stands in a depression on some high ground surrounded almost completely by low encirclement of tree-clad hill. On nearly all sides the solid green of the overhanging masses of trees and the lighter green of the grass is broken only by the red color of the stone beneath the turf which shows up brightly where the railway cuts a passage alongside the hill. Near by stand the ruins of Furness Abbey, one of the finest ruins in the country. Walking among its broken walls through which can be seen frequent glimpses of the surrounding circle of hills dotted with cows and sheep looking against the green background, like painted paper animals cut out and pinned upon a painted landscape, the war becomes somewhat remote. Into even this secluded spot, redolent of English history, however, the noise of war penetrates. In the hotel itself were men in blue and khaki, convalescing or snatching a brief rest in circumstances approaching as nearly as possible to the ideal of a holiday, a complete change. And as one walked among the ruins there came over the hill the noise of the whistle recalling the workmen to their tasks in one of the greatest armament factories in the world.

This armament factory, or group of factories, was the object of The Christian Science Monitor representative's visit and a quick run by motor car through typical English scenery brought him to the Barrow works of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd. For the next few hours he had the satisfaction of seeing the very core of the British war effort. The Hindenburg line, which seems to have about as much material existence as the "line of collocation," to purchase which the new and raw apprentice is so often sent on a round of the other engineering offices by his fellow apprentices, is based on strongly established positions, pivotal points, so strong that the rest of the line based on them can swing backwards—always backwards now—towards Berlin. The British munitions line, that wonderful linked-up combination of national factories, controlled establishments and so forth, most of which are turning their attention to munitions for the first time, is also hinged on certain strongly established positions, pivotal points, on which the rest of the line depends. These pivotal points are the great armament firms like Messrs. Vickers, with their wealth of trained intellect and great experience. Some of the national projectile factories, it may be mentioned as illustrating this, have been almost entirely furnished as to their expert technical staff by Messrs. Vickers and similar firms. The dilution of labor is only the corollary of the dilution of the armament industry on a scale which passes the imagination but on which some light was shed in a previous article. "Untrained" workmen have been hastily adapted to war purposes and have gravely disturbed the general set of ideas on which the armament industry was formerly based. And just as the core of the labor effort consists in the body of highly specialized engineers and other workers who have been held back from the army to form the Prussian guard or the "old contemptibles" of the new munition army, so the core of the effort from the employing side is found in those factories, like Messrs. Vickers of world-wide fame and with, it may be added, world-wide ramifications, which in the long years of dry warfare ending in 1914 had specialized in the production of weapons of war.

Of course these factories have themselves had to be extended and adapted since the German legions first tramped across the Belgian frontier. They have had to do work they never tackled before. The Barrow works of Messrs. Vickers never dreamt of producing shells before this war. Today they can boast of having sent over 2,500,000 shells to France and elsewhere, shells of all sizes from the smallest types to the 15-inch. Two

and a half million shells has meant the building of vast new buildings, and at Barrow, as elsewhere, a common remark to the visitor is, "This was an open field last year." It is a fortunate thing that the original plan of these works was on a generous scale, for they have now almost expanded to the utmost limits of the Barrow property owned by the company. The staff, of course, had to be increased, and now totals some 35,000 men and women, so that on a conservative estimate the workers and their dependents who draw their livelihood from this single works number 80,000 people.

Extension has had to be practised on a considerable scale, but the prevalence of the woman and girl workers is not so apparent here as at some other munition centers. Nevertheless they are very numerous. On the German front nowadays the emphasis is laid on the big gun and the machine gun rather than on the man, for Germany's numbers are dwindling. Here in this home of the armor barons something of the same kind is happening. The number of munition workers in Britain, it is true, is increasing, but machines are increasing faster. The amount of machinery to each worker grows steadily greater. Hence the fact that these enormous shops have no appearance of being crowded with workers. In a howitzer shop, for example, one has the impression of vast spaces filled with guns and gun mountings, great machine tools, etc., and with the workers distributed among the machines at very comfortable distances apart. In one or two shops it is different. In the 18-pounder shrapnel shop there is not the same spectacle of huge machines. It is more an individual business carried on at narrow tables, with the narrow lanes between so closely packed with women workers that one is hard put to it to force a passage among them and to get away from their calm and unabashed scrutiny.

The women here are from the ranks of what in peace time are called the "working classes." They are the sisters and wives of the Tommies in France and Belgium. They are new to this work, but not new to work. A lady from Gilton, a peeress, a banker's daughter, would perhaps be more of an embarrassment to them than she is in some other works, where there has been more of a mixture of classes. They are good workers, however, although the writer found it impossible to get a consistent verdict about them. One manager of the shell department was enthusiastic. A manager in the submarine engine department was full of "ifs." Perhaps the most general verdict was that they were first rate if they worked together, but that a mixture of men and women was no good. It meant too much talk, for one thing, and thought that went anywhere but to the work hand. One director of Messrs. Vickers, whose approval of them—given the absence of men—was wholehearted, was fain to confess that he looked forward to no rosy future of industrial peace as the result of the advent of women. Than the woman worker, was his verdict, no one was quicker to "ca canny" or to strike over some trivial alteration of workshop routine if the idea was put before her. By herself, meantime, these ideas did not strike her, but he did not count upon this condition persisting in peace time, when the woman worker no longer had the sense that she was fighting for her country like the soldier in the trenches, and when the sheer novelty of the thing had worn off and work was dictated not by the impulse of a great idea but by the need for bread and butter. One had less respect for the axiom, heard here for almost the first time on the tour, that the woman worker was all right at repetition work but was not adaptable and could not turn her hand like a skilled man to any job in her particular line. Women, of course, are not doing with a few weeks' training what it took five or six years to teach a man to do. In these long years of apprenticeship a man learned to do everything in his particular branch of engineering. He became unquestionably a skilled man. He came to his job full of stored-up skill and ability, including the kind which grows up by itself, a separate thing, in the mentality of any worker who keeps steadily and conscientiously at any sort of work. No sane person can now doubt that with similar experience and training women can become equally skilled, but meantime their usefulness has lain in the fact that their ability, adaptability and enthusiasm have been made immediate use of by simplifying industrial processes and, broadly speaking, training each woman only to do a single specific piece of work for the duration of the war. Hence the repetition argument does not really hold any water.

To return to the works in general, which it should be remembered, constitute a town of no inconsiderable size. To pass in a few hours through works covering many hundreds of acres is to receive an impression of unending masses of metal, endless rows of machines, uncountable piles of shells, and a never-ending din against which background only the broad facts stand out. This particular workshop town is the home, for example, of the submarine. The visitor is treated with flattering frankness and trustfulness, but he is not allowed a glimpse of the inside of these underwater monsters. As a concession, he may be permitted to explore the inwards of the skeleton of a full-sized wooden model. This is interesting enough. This model is constructed with the utmost care, and the different parts are then taken away to the shops, to serve as an exact standard and measure of what is wanted. Thus the model standardizes, as it were, the construction of machines of that particular type.

The British effort in the munition factories has been marked by intensive cultivation, as well as by amplification. From this point of view it was interesting to learn that in the shell department the speeding up in output represents a gain of 200 per cent on big shells and 50 per cent on 18-pounds, and hence the fact that the British offensive no longer overtakes the objects in view.

the output of shells, but, on the contrary, the close of each phase of the offensive, as at Messines, finds the reserve of shells bigger than at the start.

Extension is illustrated by a shop which devotes itself almost exclusively to the mountings of howitzers. It is an entirely new construction of steel and glass, flimsy in appearance but strong enough. It took only four months roughly to construct. Such are the results attained by utilizing the very best gear-cutting machinery in the world, and by the lifting of all peace-time restrictions.

Alongside is the 12-inch gun department, or rather the 12-inch gun mountings department, for although this firm has a vast factory in another part of the country for actually manufacturing guns, only gun mountings are dealt with at Barrow. These are the guns which, buried solidly in the ground miles behind the fighting line, plow the German line with high explosives till it loses all shape and outline, and becomes only a long stretch of smoking hillocks and little valleys of fresh-turned earth. These guns proceed up country to the front on their own wheels, not difficult a job or so devastating for the roads of France as it might be, for they trundle along in half a dozen parts, gun, cradle, carriage and so forth. When it reaches the front it takes something like seven hours to get this huge mass of metal solidly into the ground, but the actual mounting and dismounting can be a comparatively speedy process.

In general it may be said that the Barrow works are a striking manifestation of the extraordinary amount of technical skill, organizing ability and enthusiasm which are being put into this side of the great work of rolling back the tide of Prussian militarism. Perhaps the most striking thing to be seen here as at the other munition centers visited by the writer, is the keenness of these experts about their work. Experts are not always enthusiasts, but the directors and managers of Vickers certainly are. Their enthusiasm in all that pertains to the firm extends to the rare and privileged visitor, whose presence is treated as an honor, and who finds himself pertinaciously and embarrassingly pursued wherever he goes by the firm's cinematographer, recording his every look of amazement or satisfaction. Meantime, however, visitors are naturally infrequent. The close concentration of thought and energy by all concerned in the great problem of output forbids that. Rarely even do the heads of the firm take time to glance ahead at the problems of the use in peace time of the immense new buildings and the huge quantity of new plant, which have been set up in Barrow by the urgent necessities of war. German militarism is bending but is not yet broken, and until that end is in sight Vickers, Ltd., will concentrate solely on the winning of the war.

SIGNOR ORLANDO DENIES CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The internal policy followed in Italy has lately been the subject of considerable criticism throughout the country, and accusations of weakness in the face of prevalent conditions have been freely brought against it. The Committee of Action for Internal Resistance in Milan, lately sent a deputation with a memorial on the subject to the Prime Minister and the Idea Nazionale states that at the meeting of the committee convened for the purpose of hearing the report of the deputation and Signor Bosselli's reply, the internal policy pursued by Signor Orlando came in for some fairly severe criticism. Three specific allegations were advanced concerning the Minister for the Interior, which were that when the woman worker was all right at repetition work but was not adaptable and could not turn her hand like a skilled man to any job in her particular line. Women, of course, are not doing with a few weeks' training what it took five or six years to teach a man to do. In these long years of apprenticeship a man learned to do everything in his particular branch of engineering. He became unquestionably a skilled man. He came to his job full of stored-up skill and ability, including the kind which grows up by itself, a separate thing, in the mentality of any worker who keeps steadily and conscientiously at any sort of work. No sane person can now doubt that with similar experience and training women can become equally skilled, but meantime their usefulness has lain in the fact that their ability, adaptability and enthusiasm have been made immediate use of by simplifying industrial processes and, broadly speaking, training each woman only to do a single specific piece of work for the duration of the war. Hence the repetition argument does not really hold any water.

U. F. WINTOUR, C. B., director of Army contracts, who has been appointed by Lord Rhondda to be his chief of staff at the ministry of food, has the reputation of being a capable organizer. Mr. Wintour has been in charge of the Army contract department for two and a half years. He joined the staff of the Board of Trade in 1904, and was secretary to the advisory committee on commercial intelligence and to the committee on great international exhibitions. He was appointed, by Mr. Lloyd George, director of the exhibition branch of the Board of Trade, and he organized exhibitions at Brussels, Turin, and Ghent.

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THE GROTE-RANKIN CO. SEATTLE

FOREIGN MINISTER IN ITALY CRITICIZED

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur Curtis James, who will represent New York State on the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, just named by the governors of those states, is a son of a former capitalist in New York City, D. Willis James. He was educated at Amherst College, and then entered on a business career in New York City, preparatory to taking over the large family interests and guiding the policy of the many large mining and metal producing companies in which he was to be a dominant figure.

All this in time he has been, and he also is continuing the habit set by his father in donating, often and generously, sums to educational and religious causes. From youth he has been a lover of the sea, a famous yachtsman and a man deeply interested in promoting all the marine interests of the Nation. It is because of this fact and also because he combines with it rare business ability that he has been named by Governor Whitman for this new task, which is none other than coordinating the interests of the Port of New York, now under two State jurisdictions.

Prof. Lindley Miller Keesey, head of the department of political science and economics in the University of Texas, has been dropped from the faculty of that institution supposedly because of his political attitude. He has been prominent for many months as a leader of the Peoples Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace, an organization which is working against conscription, and for terms of peace favorable to Germany and her allies. Professor Keesey is a Harvard graduate, with a Columbia University Ph. D. title. From Strasburg University he received unusual academic honors. He first taught political science at the University of Colorado, and then went to Bryn Mawr College and taught economics from 1894 to 1905. Since that time he has been at the University of Texas. He is the author of several books, and has translated into English the French of Charles Floria's "The Economic Foundations of Society."

John Purroy Mitchel, who is to be "fusion" candidate for the mayoralty of New York City in the coming election, will have on his side all the anti-Tammany elements of the electorate, with the exception of the Socialists, who intend to run and support Morris Hillquit. Mr. Mitchel's chief asset as a candidate will be the record of his administration since he became Mayor in January, 1914. The city probably never has had so efficient, economical and statesmanlike a government, since the days of the Civil War, as it has had, under the new charter with the "reform" element in power. Mr. Mitchel is of a well-known Irish family, his father having played an important role in the early efforts of Ireland to obtain home rule. The lad grew up in New York, went to Fordham College, then studied law at Columbia University, and, not long after his admission to the bar had a year of experience in the office of the city's legal department. In 1907 he was named as Commissioner of Accounts by his predecessor in the office of Mayor, and, after holding this place for two years and mastering much of the city's financial problem, became president of the Board of Aldermen, and there remained four years. Then followed a brief term in the Federal service as Collector of the Port of New York. His character, his racial affiliations, his knowledge of the technical side of his problem, if elected, made him a natural candidate for the anti-Tammany forces to nominate for the mayoralty in 1914, and he was elected when the people had a chance to pass judgment on his fitness. He has met most of the obligations of his office with ability and poise. He has kept the standards of administration high and established precedents of good government.

Mrs. PANKHURST'S MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A resolution has been passed by the Executive Council of the National Federation of Women Workers, sympathizing deeply with the wrongs suffered by seafarers during the war. The National Ministry, in such a case, would be a misnomer. The article concludes by saying the explanations which are their right must not be refused. They must know whether the war is carrying them toward democracy or towards the secret dictatorship of diplomacy. Then will discuss Albania and Epirus. The Secolo follows up this article by one in its next issue entitled "The Independence of Sonnino," three parts of which, however, have been deleted by the censor.

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SITUATION IN CANADA STILL VERY UNCERTAIN

Desire for Election on Old Party Lines General—Expected Revolt of Western Liberals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The meeting of the Ontario Liberal members of the House of Commons at Toronto on Friday has not lent any additional light to the political situation. On the contrary, it has become somewhat more hazy, and even the most enterprising and confident prophet is becoming more diffident of expressing his views.

Another week opens with the situation still unsettled, and the ultimate result even more uncertain. The action of the Ontario Liberals is hard of understanding in view of the stand which a number of them took on the Military Service Bill, in flouting their French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by voting in favor of the measure. It is broadly stated that the glamor of the old Liberal chieftain overrode their patriotism, and that as Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, accused in the House of Commons they are playing politics, and that their chief concern is not the winning of the war but the winning of elections.

The idea of a union government formed from the two parties inside the House, or by inclusion of prominent Liberals outside the House, as for instance, Mr. T. W. Rowell, Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature, is becoming every day more problematical and the Toronto meeting has not forwarded this scheme, which is greatly desired by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden.

It is impossible to deny from an unbiased review of the situation, that with the exceptions of Sir Robert Borden, Dr. Clark and a few others, the consensus of opinion of the members of the House is for a straight fight on the old party lines.

In the meantime all eyes are turned toward the West, where the monster Liberal convention is to be held during the first week in August. In conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative, one of the principal organizers of the convention to be held in Winnipeg frankly stated that the desire of the western Liberals was to throw off the Laurier yoke. His opposition to the Government's Conscription Bill has brought to a head a revolt which has been smoldering for many months past in Western Canada, and they feel they can no longer follow a leader who will "pander" to the French-Canadian vote of the Province of Quebec and leave unheeded the British Empire's crying needs."

The western Liberal is no longer content to have his political existence dominated by the Province of Quebec. At the present moment at least, at the head and front of their program is a determination that Canada shall do her share toward winning the war, and with this end in view, it is believed that the convention will go on record as being favorable to a union government and that they will support that Government in all matters appertaining to the proper carrying on of the war on the part of the Dominion.

ANOTHER ATHOL RAID RESULTS IN FINDING LIQUOR

Campaign for "Dry" Town Continued When Deputy Sheriffs Visit a Local Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass.—Further efforts to make this a "dry" town, despite the inability of the local police force to discover where intoxicating liquors are being sold in defiance of the law, have resulted in another raid and two more convictions of the sellers. The same deputy sheriffs who on the night of July 3 raided three hotels, finding quantities of liquor in each, again appeared in town on the night of Thursday, July 19, and made a successful raid on the American House.

In court last Saturday the proprietor of this hotel was fined \$50, and the proprietor of the Summit House, whose case was continued from the raid of July 3, was also found guilty, but appealed to a higher court.

"The American House has been giving me most trouble," said Stephen E. French, general manager of the Athol Machine Company, who has been trying to have illegal selling suppressed since the no-license decree of the voters went into effect May 1. "Though nothing was found at another hotel which was raided Thursday night there was every indication that liquor was being sold there previous to the entrance of the deputy sheriffs. The statement of Winfield W. Woodward, first selectman of Athol, that there has been no selling, as a regular thing, in any of the nine places that formerly held licenses, is not borne out by the facts. His assertion that the hotels successfully raided July 3 had loaded up for the night before the Fourth as a special occasion is about a condition no different from that which has existed on many of the other nights and days since the first of May. The American House is situated almost exactly across the street from Mr. Woodward's office and residence. A traveling man who was in one of the hotel offices landed in town than from one of our town's stations all the places selling liquor were tipped off to look out."

AID FOR RAILROADS IN WAR WORK URGED

That the war administration of the Borden Government does not warrant any further trust by the people of Canada.

That at the present time and under the aegis of the present Government, coalition or union government of Liberals and Conservatives is impracticable and undesirable.

That before attempting an enforcement of the present conscription measure, and having regard to all national conditions there should be a united and whole-hearted effort under the voluntary system, and that, contemporaneously, there should be steps taken forthwith looking to the completest possible inventory and mobilization of all the resources of the nation for war effort, also an intelligent and adequate ascertaining in proper perspective of all the needs of the war situation.

FRENCH-CANADIANS ATTACK ARMY BILL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

MONTREAL, Que.—The utterances of the French Canadian members of Parliament and their supporters at street corners on the subject of conscription and on Canada's part generally in the European war and great imperial questions, becomes, if anything, more violent as time goes on.

The member for the constituency of Naperville-Laprairie in the Dominion

legislature recently delivered a violent speech on the subject.

He declared that Great Britain was fighting to save herself, but Canadians did not fight for that reason, as England had a greater interest in the war than they had. "The French Canadians," he declared, "have no trenches in France to defend and Canada should not be called upon to send men to the front while the moving picture shows of London are full of people who have not been sent over to the front."

He complained that the Canadian troops sent overseas lost their individuality by being merged among the Imperial troops. It was true, he admitted, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been compelled by public opinion to send 3000 men to South Africa, but Sir Charles Tupper had wanted to send 10,000 or 15,000 at the same time. Canada had nothing to do with the declaration of war, and she would have nothing to do with the question of

Another week opens with the situation still unsettled, and the ultimate result even more uncertain. The action of the Ontario Liberals is hard of understanding in view of the stand which a number of them took on the Military Service Bill, in flouting their French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by voting in favor of the measure. It is broadly stated that the glamor of the old Liberal chieftain overrode their patriotism, and that as Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, accused in the House of Commons they are playing politics, and that their chief concern is not the winning of the war but the winning of elections.

The chairman of the meeting was Dr. Longtin, the Mayor of Laprairie, where it was held.

Tancrède Marsil, one of the most persistent opponents of the Government's military act, recently stated that he would continue to air his views and that jail had no terrors for him. His latest charge against the Government was that it had ordered that workmen should be discharged from factories and put on the streets, so that they would be compelled to accept the army's \$1.10 per day, and that that had been done.

Lorenzo Robertaile, the man who wants the people to withdraw all their money from the banks, in order to stop the financing munitions works and other works of war also spoke. He remarked that if the people voted for conscription he would respect the law. But if there was no election, and the Government attempted to impose conscription, then there were a number of means at their disposal to meet the occasion, one being a general strike.

Another French-Canadian speaker said that Mr. Laurier had made a mistake in sending troops to South Africa, but he was now trying to repair that error. He did not believe there were enough prisons in the country to hold all the people who would resist conscription.

It is stated that Mayor Medric, M. P., who presided at the recent conscriptionists' meeting, to which Sir Robert Borden was invited, and at which violence was offered to an officer who objected to a statement made by one of the speakers, yesterday sent a marconigram to the Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The marconigram, which cost about \$65 to transmit, contained the anticonscriptionist resolution, which was passed at the meeting, which Mr. Martin said consisted of 100,000 people. Local papers say that one-half that number would be far nearer the mark.

The western Liberal is no longer content to have his political existence dominated by the Province of Quebec. At the present moment at least, at the head and front of their program is a determination that Canada shall do her share toward winning the war, and with this end in view, it is believed that the convention will go on record as being favorable to a union government and that they will support that Government in all matters appertaining to the proper carrying on of the war on the part of the Dominion.

SUPPORT FOR SIR W. LAURIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the reports received here, the Liberal members of the House of Commons, representing Ontario constituencies, have decided to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the utmost. At a meeting held in Toronto, yesterday afternoon, attended by all the members and a number of prominent Liberals in the Province, the present situation was threshed out, and, while no resolution was passed, the consensus of opinion was summarized as follows in a statement which was given out to the press:

That the putting forth of Canada's whole effort toward winning the war is the first consideration of party policy.

That the patriotism, integrity of purpose and statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unquestioned and that under his dominion leadership the coming campaign will be fought and won.

That there should be no extension of the present Parliament, but that an appeal should be made to the people for a new parliament and a new administration.

That the war administration of the Borden Government does not warrant any further trust by the people of Canada.

That at the present time and under the aegis of the present Government, coalition or union government of Liberals and Conservatives is impracticable and undesirable.

That before attempting an enforcement of the present conscription measure, and having regard to all national conditions there should be a united and whole-hearted effort under the voluntary system, and that, contemporaneously, there should be steps taken forthwith looking to the completest possible inventory and mobilization of all the resources of the nation for war effort, also an intelligent and adequate ascertaining in proper perspective of all the needs of the war situation.

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IRISH LEADER FOR CAUSE OF ALLIES

T. P. O'Connor in Boston Address Says America Is Justly in War and That True Irishman Cannot Be Pro-German

That the cause of the Allies is the cause of Ireland was the assertion of T. P. O'Connor, Irish journalist and Home Rule advocate at the dinner tendered to him by William F. Fitzgerald at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Saturday night.

"I am unable to understand," said Mr. O'Connor, "of what kind of blood the Irishman is composed who does not resent the trampled liberties of little Belgium.

"Irish Nationalists are bound by principle and tradition to the principle that the rights of the great and small nations are the same. Superiority of might did not give Germany

illuminating nation, foremost in art and literature and in preaching the gospel of liberty?

"Germans now talk of no annexation and no indemnity. I know what that means, because I recently visited parts of France that had been occupied by Germans, where roofs were removed and walls of houses razed to the ground. By devastation Germany has already inflicted on France almost as great an indemnity as she exacted after the war of 1870.

"I say that the day that sees the destruction of France will be the beginning of the downfall of civilization throughout the world. The final issue of this war is militaristic rule against democracy. German ideas cannot be reconciled with the rights we demand in democratic countries.

"The world must either keep on the road to true civilization or go back to a condition of savagery. America is bound to take part in a contest where such issues are at stake."

SCHOOLS READY TO SUPPLY HELP

Continuation and trade schools of Greater Boston are ready to supply substitutes for those workers who have been called from their occupation by the selective draft or who have volunteered for service in the United States armed forces, according to a report from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Already, it says, a machine shop in South Boston has been filled by the work in the schools. Here 20 employees recently volunteered, but their places were immediately filled by pupils from the continuation schools.

About 5000 pupils attend these schools in Greater Boston, it says, 95 per cent of whom are under 21 years of age. There are two classes of instruction; one, at the trade school, which fits the boy for the position of foreman, superintendent, or executive, and another, at the continuation school, which fits the boy as a worker.

The Mechanics Art High School in Boston not only trains the boy to be a skilled mechanic but also gives him some work in management to prepare him for executive positions. Many manufacturers do not know of the advanced work taken up in this school and the chamber invites members who wish to fill vacancies occasioned by the war call to communicate with the industrial bureau of the chamber which is in close touch with the situation.

DIPLOMATIC WORK TRAINING PROPOSED

Instruction of young men for the diplomatic, consular and commercial service of the United States and ways in which this can be accomplished most efficiently are problems to be considered by the new special committee on training for the diplomatic and consular service of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This committee, appointed last week, includes Louis C. Southard as chairman and Louis A. Coolidge and Frank W. Whitcher as members.

"Then take the Poles. In my boyhood we used to speak of Ireland as the Poland of the West. Recall the principles of Thomas Francis Meagher and can we refuse the Poles of Austria, Russia and Prussia the same right we demand for our own people? They have a right to a Polish kingdom and Polish Government."

"Austria has controlled a large number of Italians for generations and has endeavored to suppress their language, their institutions and national characteristics, just as has been done in Ireland with success as far as language is concerned. But could an Irishman resent this and yet deny the same right to the Italians in Austria?"

"I remember the visit of the Kaiser to Jerusalem, clad in white armor, the champion of Christendom. But before that he had visited the Sultan of Turkey, with whom he had exchanged pleasant speeches and rich presents. Do you realize that only a short time before 300,000 Armenian Christians had been murdered by Turks and that the Kaiser grasped the hand of the ruler who was responsible? Today accountants are doubtful as to whether the total number massacred is 500,000 or 800,000.

"Ask any man with Christian blood in his veins it is not preposterous that a Christian monarch should be the ally of a monster like the Turk?

How can I as an Irishman, brought up in my principles, before issues like these, take any side but that of the powers that are going to protect the Pole, the Italian, Belgian and Armenian?

"Some of my race regard my position as wrong? But whatever may have thought in the past, I cannot understand how any American of Irish blood and aspirations can ask where he is to stand in this war.

"I believe Air 'Ica is rightly in this war. If you are loyal American citizens you cannot be on any side in this war save the American side. You cannot be both pro-German and pro-American. You must make your choice. All discussion was buried from the moment this nation entered the war.

"To my mind there can be only one course for an Irishman or an American with Irish blood in his veins—to be on the side of principle, of nationality, the rights of small nations, to be on the side of the allies.

"I do not deny that England has been very cruel to Ireland in the past and very stupid toward Ireland since the war. I am not here as an agent of the English, but I come to present the ideas of the party of Mr. Redmond and other leaders. I do not believe that because England is on the right side that Ireland should thereby be forced onto the wrong side.

"I do not regard this war as the war of England or of America. The country that makes the greatest appeal to my heart is France. I resent quite strongly some unwise things the French Government has done during the last 50 years. But does that alter the fact that France has been to Europe and to all the world the great

DIFFERENCES ON FOOD BILL MAY INCREASE DELAY

(Continued from page one)

coincide with those expressed by the Senate.

As evidencing the temper of Senate leaders over what they consider a lack of intimate touch between Congress and the Administration in the prosecution of the war, a new section was tacked onto the bill by a vote of 53 to 31 creating a Joint Committee on Expenditures in the Conduct of the War, to be composed of five senators and five representatives. The committee there will be three Democratic and two Republican senators, and three Democratic and two Republican

the chairman or acting chairman of said committee."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa offered an amendment to make hoarding of any foodstuff a felony, and this was accepted by a viva voce vote.

An amendment put in by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire was accepted viva voce, to provide that no legislation in the food bill shall contravene the provisions against unlawful restraint of trade in the Sherman Antitrust law.

An amendment by Senator Nelson of Minnesota to prevent trading in futures on grain exchanges was adopted without roll call.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado attempted to save the one-man food administration scheme by striking out the board of three in Section 1, and providing for a Food Administrator to have sole authority. This was defeated by 60 to 23.

Senator Gore obtained the acceptance of an amendment to Section 9, by which the President is to sell for cash whatever fuel, wheat, flour, meat, coal, beans, or potatoes he considers necessary in war exigency. Senator Gore explained later that he wanted the producers to be assured of their money, without having to wait for it.

The charge that the bill was the work of special interests that had usurped the power of the Senate Agricultural Committee was made by Senator La Follette in his first speech since the measure was introduced in the Senate. He asserted that these interests represented the manufacturers of New England, and the aluminum, copper, and steel interests, and had revamped the bill to remove from it the burden it placed upon their shoulders and transfer it to the farmers, to be regulated by a board.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire had an amendment to section 12 to strike out the price of wheat to the producer of \$1.75 a bushel—as fixed originally by the Agricultural Committee—and to put the price fixing in the hands of the Food Administration Board. This was voted down, 46 to 33.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon submitted an amendment to section 12, raising the guaranteed minimum price of wheat to the farmer from \$1.75 to \$2 a bushel, and authorizing the President to commandeer stocks of wheat in emergency, paying the prevailing market price to the producer and selling the wheat to the consumer. This was adopted, 72 to 12. It goes into the food bill as Section 22.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma put in an amendment to create the Joint Committee on Expenditures in the conduct of the war. This went through, 53 to 31. The amendment becomes Section 23 in the food bill. It reads:

"Sec. 23. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be appointed, composed of five members of the Senate, including three Democrats and two Republicans, and five members of the House of Representatives, including three Democrats and two Republicans, to be known as 'The Joint Committee on Expenditures,' in the conduct of war.

"It shall be the duty of said committee to keep itself advised with regard to the expenditure of all appropriations bearing on the conduct of the war made by Congress and the contracts thereto made by officers of the executive departments, who, on request, shall keep said committee fully advised as to such expenditures and contracts.

"Such committee shall confer and advise with the President of the United States and the heads of the various executive departments, commissions, voluntary boards, or other organizations connected with the conduct of the war, with a view to safeguarding expenditures, and shall report to Congress from time to time, in its own discretion, or when requested to do so by either branch of Congress.

"The membership of such committee shall be designated by the respective committees of the Senate and House which select the members of the regular standing committees.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS SAGGING

After Fairly Firm Opening Tendency of Prices in New York Becomes Downward—Boston List Also Eases Off

After a fairly firm opening, New York stock prices today sagged and the tone became heavy as a general thing. Some of the so-called war industrials were weak. Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Crucible Steel were instances of this course. Central Leather, Chandler Motor, General Motors and International Mercantile Marine preferred had substantial losses. United States Steel common dropped a large fraction.

There was practically no feature to the early Boston stock market today. Prices followed the trend in New York.

Both markets were irregular late in the first half hour with the trend inclined to be downward.

Considerable interest was centered in the shipping shares. Marine opened off 1/4 at 30% and then sold above 31. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 89 1/2 and advanced almost 2 points before midday. The steel issues moved downward. U. S. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 123 and declined more than a point before midday. Republic Steel, Bethlehem and Crucible showed substantial net losses at midday. Declines also were recorded by Chandler, Mexican Petroleum, Baldwin Central Leather, Maxwell and Utah Copper. Gains were made by National Enameling, St. Paul, International Agricultural preferred and United Fruit.

Gulf had a good rise on the local exchange and then lost its gain. American Zinc eased off a good fraction. The remainder of the market was quiet and irregular.

The entire New York market was weak in the early afternoon. Steel was off more than two points at the beginning of the last hour. Business was very dull, however.

DIVIDENDS

Mitchell Motor Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share payable Aug. 24 to stock of record Aug. 10.

American Soda Fountain Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1.

Idaho Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21.

The Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 on stock of record July 17.

The Connecticut Mills Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 25.

The Illinois Traction Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and the usual extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 6.

The American Linen Company of Fall River, Mass., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 20.

New River Company has declared a \$1.50 dividend on the preferred stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 23. Three months ago dividends were resumed on the preferred, after a lapse of many years, with a similar payment of \$1.50.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ruble cables declined to 21.40 and checks to 21 with general market dull but fairly steady. Demand sterling quoted 4.75 1/4; cables 4.76 1/4. Francs, cables 5.74%, checks 5.75%. Lire, cables 7.21%, checks 7.22%. Swiss, cables 4.64%, checks 4.66%. Guilder, cables 41 1/8-5. Peseta, cables 22.90, checks 22.80. Stockholm, cables 31.25, checks 31.00. Christiania, cables 29.10, checks 28%. Long sterling steady at 4.72% for 60 days and 4.70% for 90 days.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Tuesday; light variable winds.

For New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

North Atlantic Sates for week: Warm and fair except widely scattered local showers and thunder storms.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 81/10 a. m. 73
12 noon 74

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 76
New Orleans 76
Buffalo 72
New York 74
Chicago 70
Cincinnati 74
Pittsburgh 74
Des Moines 70
Portland, Me. 74
Jacksonville 48
San Francisco 52
Kansas City 76
St. Louis 78
Nantucket 68
Washington 74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:57 High water.
Sun sets 7:13 1:45 a.m. 2:09 p.m.
Length of day: 14:46 Moon sets: 9:01 a.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:43 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Last | Open | High | Low | Sale |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alaska Gold.... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Allis-Chal.... | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Allis-Chalpf.... | 83 1/4 | 83 1/4 | 83 1/4 | 83 1/4 | 83 1/4 |
| Am B Sugar.... | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/4 |
| Am Can..... | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Am Car Fy.... | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Am H & L pf.... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Am Int Corp.... | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Am Linseed.... | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Am Loco..... | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Am Smeltg.... | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 101 1/4 | 101 1/4 | 101 1/4 |
| Amashpf A.... | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Am Sugar.... | 122 | 122 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Am Tel & Tel.... | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| Am Woolen.... | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 |
| Am Zinc..... | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Am zinc pf.... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Anaconda.... | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Atchison..... | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Atchison pf.... | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| At Gulfctf.... | 108 | 108 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| At Gulfpfctf.... | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Bald Loco.... | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohl.... | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| B & O pf.... | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Batopilas.... | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| BethSteel.... | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| BethSteel B.... | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| BFGoodrich.... | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| BFGoodhpf.... | 104 1/4 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/4 |
| Brun's Term.... | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Butte & Sup.... | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Butterick.... | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% |
| Cal Petrol.... | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Cal & Ariz.... | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Can Pacific.... | 161 | 161 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 |
| Ct Leather.... | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Cerde Pas.... | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Chain Motor.... | 79 1/2 | 81 | 77 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| CIM & St Paul.... | 109 1/4 | 109 1/4 | 109 1/4 | 109 1/4 | 109 1/4 |
| Chi RI Pacet.... | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Chi RIcpf.... | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Chile Cop.... | 19 1/2 | 20 | 19 1/2 | 20 | 19 1/2 |
| Chino Cop.... | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Clu Peabody.... | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Col Fuel..... | 50 | 50 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Col South.... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Corn Prod.... | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Con Can.... | 101 | 101 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Cruc Steel.... | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 81 | 80 |
| Cuban C Sug.... | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Deere pf.... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Del & Huds.... | 108 | 114 | 108 | 110 | 110 |
| Denver pf.... | 18 1/2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Domes Min.... | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Erie..... | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| F & M S.... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| F & M S pf.... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Gas W & W.... | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Gen Electric.... | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 |
| Gen Motors N. I.... | 115 | 115 | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Ct NorOre.... | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Ct Nor pf.... | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Green Can.... | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Harv of NJ.... | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Harr Cor.... | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Has & Bar Car.... | 59 | 59 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| III Central.... | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Int Con Cor.... | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Int Ag Corp.... | 20 1/2 | 21 | 19 1/2 | 20 | 19 1/2 |
| Int Ag Corpf.... | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Int Ag Corp.... | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Inspiration.... | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Int Mer Mar.... | 31 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Int Mer Marpf.... | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| In Nickel Ct.... | 39 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| In Paper.... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Kan City So.... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Kenne Cop.... | 43 | 43 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | |

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

New York Stocks Fluctuate in Erratic Fashion, With Mixed Losses and Gains for the Week—Volume Is Restricted

Securities on the New York stock exchange fluctuated erratically last week. The market opened the week moderately active and generally heavy. Steel common, for example, dipped down to 119%. From then on the volume of transactions was somewhat restricted and, though another attack later resulted in further softening of prices, the week-end saw a general recovery. The tables below give the price range of the active securities for the week ended July 21:

NEW YORK STOCKS

High Low Close Adj.

Allis-Chalmers ... 29% 28% 29% %

Am Beet. Sug. ... 89 89 90 2%

Am Can. & Fy. ... 74% 74% 76% %

Am Loco ... 72% 68% 72% %

Am Smelting ... 104% 104% 103% %

Am Sugar ... 124% 120% 124% %

Am Sunatras ... 53% 45% 49% %

Athchison ... 101% 100% 100% %

Am Maltin ... 18% 18% 18% %

Am Int. 1st ... 71 67 75 2%

Beth Loco ... 104% 66% 71% %

Balt. & Ohio ... 70% 70% 70% %

Beth B. ... 129% 122% 129% %

Cent Lea ... 87% 83% 87% %

C. M. & S. P. ... 73% 67 83% %

Chino ... 54% 51% 54% %

Col Fuel ... 50% 47% 50% %

Cora Prod ... 35% 32% 34% %

Cuba Can ... 42% 40% 41% %

Erie ... 42% 41% 42% %

Ford Electric ... 157% 148% 156% %

GanMoors ... 118% 112% 115% %

Goodrich ... 51% 49% 51% %

Int Nof Pr ... 106% 104% 104% %

Int Nof Ore ... 34% 32% 33% %

Gulf S. Steel ... 120 115 120 %

Inspiration ... 57% 52% 53% %

Int Nickel ... 39% 38% 39% %

Int Paper ... 32% 30% 31% %

Intament ... 42% 41% 42% %

Lack Steel ... 93% 89% 93% %

Mar Marine ... 20% 28% 30% %

Mar Mar pf ... 85% 83% 89 %

Max Motor ... 44% 31% 34% %

do Int ... 64% 59% 64% %

max Petrol ... 28% 25% 26% %

Midvale Steel ... 92% 90% 92% %

Mlo Pac cfts ... 33% 32% 32% %

Nat Cond & C ... 38% 36% 38% %

Nevada Cons ... 22% 21% 21% %

N Y General ... 91% 88% 89% %

N X N H & H ... 88% 85% 86% %

Nor Pacific ... 102% 100% 101% %

Pennsylvania ... 53% 53% 53% %

Phila Cons. cfts ... 60% 59% 58% %

Phila Corp ... 22% 22% 22% %

Ray Cons ... 27% 26% 26% %

Reading ... 98% 93% 95% %

Republic ... 92% 95% 91% %

Sinclair ... 43% 42% 43% %

St Pacific ... 94% 93% 93% %

St Ry ... 28% 26% 27% %

Stimel ... 52% 51% 52% %

Stimel ... 107% 101% 101% %

Stimel ... 62% 59% 61% %

St E Steel ... 123% 113% 123% %

Utah Cop ... 106% 101% 104% %

Westinghouse ... 49% 48% 49% %

Willys-Over ... 32% 31% 31% %

BOSTON STOCKS

Am Tel & Tel ... 121 120 120% %

Am Zinc ... 28% 22% 25% %

Arts Com ... 13% 12% 12% %

Ar G & W I ... 109 108 108% %

Cal & Ariz ... 77% 76 77 %

Copper Range ... 60% 58% 58% %

Davis Dist ... 5% 5% 5% %

Island Creek ... 11% 10% 11% %

Mass Cons ... 12% 12% 12% %

Mass Gas ... 94 92 93% %

Mohawk ... 80% 78% 79% %

Pond Creek ... 26 24% 25% %

Panta Alc Sug ... 35% 32% 35% %

Shannon ... 8% 8% 8% %

Sup Boston ... 4% 4% 4% %

Swift & Co ... 154 153 154% %

Wm Shoe ... 50 49% 49% %

U S Smit ... 59 56% 58% %

Uigh Cons ... 15% 15% 15% %

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO.

"Shell" Transport & Trading Company reports net earnings for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, of £1,559,099, compared with £1,672,523 for year ended Dec. 31, 1915.

After paying dividends of 5 per cent on the £2,000,000 preference stock, dividends for year of 35 per cent free of British income tax were paid on the ordinary shares, or at the same rate as last year.

Ordinary shares outstanding at the close of 1916 amounted to £4,082,902. Reserve account was £4,000,000, and a profit and loss balance was carried forward of £450,384.

Shareholders have recently been offered the privilege of subscribing at par for one new share to each four shares held. The final dividend of 25 per cent may be used for this purpose. This, in substance, amounts to a stock dividend of 25 per cent, in place of the usual cash payment.

This step was taken, it is said, to conserve the company's resources and strengthen its financial position. The company's ordinary share capital will thereby be increased to approximately £5,000,000.

The Shell company is closely affiliated with the Royal Dutch Company, the latter owning about 12½ per cent of the "Shell" ordinary shares.

COAL RATES SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interstate Commerce Commission has sustained rates on bituminous coal from the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee districts to Central Freight Association territory with some slight exceptions.

FISH FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fishing fleet landing fishery products at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, during June, 1917, including 273 steam and sail vessels, brought in 21,929,742 pounds of fresh and salted fish, having value to the fishermen of \$796,505.

NEW COTTON IN TEXAS IS NOW MOVING FREELY

Trade Quickly Snaps Up Receipts Which Are Light in Volume but Numerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Texas.—The outstanding feature of the cotton markets in Texas at this time is the beginning of the movement of new crop cotton and the manner in which the first receipts are being received by the trade. Receipts at Texas ports so far are negligible, but many Texas counties already have reported their first bales and the aggregate of the new crop cotton is sufficient to exert an influence that affects the trend of prices.

The trade so far has been anxious to get the new crop staple and new cotton has sold readily at prices above those received for the old crop spots. Whether this difference in price means anything more than an evidence of patriotism on the part of the buyers, coupled with a desire to be among the first to purchase new crop cotton, is not yet evident, but it is generally admitted that the new crop will be in demand and will continue to bring good prices.

Weather conditions throughout the belt, but more particularly in Texas, prove the dominating factor in the market situation. So far drought has prevailed in Texas; such rains as have fallen have been for the most part local showers and little real benefit has resulted. Such rains as appeared to be general over wide sections of the State, have been followed by such dry weather and unseasonably high temperatures that the effect of the rains was of short duration.

Reports from all parts of the State indicate that cotton has not been greatly damaged except in a few localities, but it is generally admitted that it is in a critical stage, and unless rains fall soon damage may result. The cotton plants are fruiting liberally.

LOUISIANA STATE BANKS PROSPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—For the first time in the history of the State banks of New Orleans, their combined assets approximate nearly \$100,000,000, or about as much as the combined assets of all the State banks in Louisiana 10 years ago, according to the quarterly report of R. N. Sims, State Bank Examiner. The resources of the State banks in the city totaled, in 1917, latest available figures, a gain in resources of \$2,008,762, since March 31, 1917. In the same period resources of the State banks outside New Orleans decreased \$1,871,306. The report, however, explains this decrease by saying that "the decrease is usual at this time of year, owing to withdrawals of deposits for crop-making purposes."

INDIA'S TRADE BALANCE BIG

In connection with the restrictions on silver imports into India promulgated by the British Government it is interesting to note to what extent this part of the British empire has profited by the world war, resulting in a big trade balance.

According to the Government review of trade in India in 1916, excess of imports of merchandise and precious metals in 1915-16 was \$194,125,000, including Government transactions, and \$265,370,000, excluding Government transactions, compared with a preceding three-year average of \$78,285,000 and \$135,945,000 respectively.

During the 43 years ending with the fiscal year 1915-16, India has absorbed \$1,160,000,000 of gold.

COTTON PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following table gives the high and low prices at which the cotton futures sold last week, so far this month and for the season:

| Last week | This month | Season | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
| July 24 | 26.35 | 27.50 | 24.75 | 27.50 | 12.08 |
| Aug. 21 | 25.45 | 27.10 | 24.95 | 27.10 | 14.60 |
| Sept. 18 | 24.95 | 26.45 | 24.20 | 27.05 | 14.00 |
| Oct. 2 | 23.85 | 24.50 | 22.60 | 24.20 | 13.85 |
| Nov. 4 | 24.40 | 24.40 | 23.15 | 24.20 | 16.72 |
| Dec. 2 | 24.20 | 24.20 | 23.00 | 24.20 | 16.72 |
| Jan. 6 | 24.27 | 24.75 | 23.46 | 27.18 | 15.58 |
| Feb. 24 | 24.40 | 27.22 | 24.50 | 27.27 | 18.57 |
| March 25 | 24.66 | 27.48 | 24.69 | 27.48 | 22.10 |

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decline from

Mo Yr Sat Fri Ago Ago

88.99 .02 .32 3.87

Second grade rails... 84.80 .00 .50 4.65

Public utility bonds... 90.72 .08 .25 4.44

Industrial bonds... 96.42 .11 .66 1.25

MILK SITUATION NEEDS HARMONY

Present Conditions in New England Said to Have Developed Through Lack of Cooperative Effort on Part of All

Seeming confusion in the milk situation in New England is declared by experts to be due to lack of intelligent cooperation on the part of the three interested parties, the producer or farmer, the distributor or contractor, and the consumer or householder. All three are complainants in the case, and each one is blaming the other two.

Farmers have complained for many years, and especially during the past 12 months that there is little or no profit in the milk department of their business, yet scarcely any of them has sought to install more economical methods of production.

Distributors who set the wholesale and retail prices in the large cities, claim that their margin of profit for the past few years has been so small that the business is scarcely worth the trouble of carrying it on.

Consumers who feel that they are at the mercy of the farmer and distributor and who have seen the price of delivered milk mount steadily during the past 18 months, are charged by both farmer and distributor with being wasteful in their use of milk, negligent in its care and exacting in their demands.

What farmers, distributors and consumers in New England are looking for is somebody to take up the milk situation in New England and bring about harmony between the apparently conflicting interests. In his plea for a higher price for his milk at the barn door the farmer states that his heaviest expense is feed for his stock.

It is true that the price of grain has advanced steadily during the past two years and especially in the past 10 months, and mixed feed, which consists largely of hard corn, is now selling at \$42 a ton, compared with \$20 in the spring of 1916. At least 90 per cent of this mixed feed comes from the central and western part of the United States.

For years the New England farmer has been content to pay Chicago prices for the major portion of the feed for his stock, and these prices included constantly increasing freight charges. With the installation of the silo for the storing of fodder corn, which is held corn cut just before maturity, chopped into short lengths, both stalks and husks, and stored in special buildings conveniently situated to the cow barn, the farmer has been able in the past five years to curtail somewhat in his demand for grain feed. Many farmers believe however that an abundance of milk of high quality still depends largely on grain at a rate of about 10 pounds to each cow daily.

It apparently has never occurred to the average New England farmer that he could raise hard corn as well as field corn, and that the answer to his chief complaint was right at his barn door. Farmers in Maine and one or two producers in Massachusetts have already begun to raise hard corn, and one large dairy farm within 50 miles of Boston stocked 5000 tons of such feed last year and will nearly double the amount this season. This dairy farm chops up the cobs with the hard corn and feeds it to the stock in place of mixed feed.

In Maine the cooperation association of farmers has recently built a large grist mill at Waterville for the purpose of handling hard corn and similar grains, while in addition the mill is used in turning into flour an increasing amount of wheat which is being raised annually in the Pine Tree State.

It is claimed by experts that no New England milk producer ought to look farther than the boundaries of his own domain for every pound of food for his stock, and that the adoption of other methods of cattle management would equalize the production of milk so that the market would not be flooded with a surplus at one season in the year and show a deficit at other times.

At the present time the farmer is sending much of his surplus milk to the creameries where he is not getting over 4 cents a quart, for the distributors in the large cities are said to be already confronted with the greatest oversupply of milk in the history of the business.

While it is true that the price of milk to the distributors in Boston on Aug. 1 will be 7 cents, not a single producer will net this amount, in fact, the farther the producer is from Boston the less will be the price for his milk, owing to the adoption by the New England Milk Producers Association of a sliding scale of prices, based on a zone system. The greater part of the milk consumed in Boston comes from a district of more than 80 miles from the city, and in order that the milk may be in fair shape when it reaches its destination, it is subjected to two, three and sometimes four processes. The average price to the farmer in the 80-mile or middle Boston zone after Aug. 1 will be 42.6 cents for an 8½ quart can at the barn door. If he ships it to a distributor in Boston, he will receive 59½ cents a can in Boston, the difference being represented by the freight charges and cost of handling.

For years the farmers of New England averaged 35 cents a can for milk at the barn door, the distributors collecting it there, and paying all other charges, but the abolition on Oct. 1, 1916, of the so-called leased car system by the distributors, has compelled the farmer to pay the freight charges into the cities.

It is claimed that a 50 per cent reduction in the cost of feed, together with other economies would enable the farmer to produce milk at less than

35 cents a can and still reap a fair profit.

The chief complaint of the distributor is the constantly increasing cost of farmers' prices and the marked advance in the cost of handling from the receiving station to the consumer.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Young women from the factories and other places of business in the vicinity are finding the lunch and rest rooms recently opened for them at Cambridge Neighborhood House real bonbons. The lunch room is conducted by the Y. W. C. A. of Cambridge. The food is served at cost, and so planned that a suitable and attractive lunch can be had for 12 or 15 cents. The girls gather at small tables seating two or four. The rest room, opened by the house itself, is provided with chairs, tables and a couch, magazines and other literature, so that the lunch hour may be made profitable as well as restful.

The boys of the neighborhood, seeming quite deserted with all their usual interests closed, are enjoying a game room opened for them every Wednesday evening. They prefer it to the street, and have great sport over the various things the room affords. Girls are to have something special for them put into operation this week.

Ruggles Street Neighborhood House also has a lunch room for working girls. The facilities are less extensive than those at the Cambridge house but equally welcome. The girls leave their lunches on their way to work, and on their return at noon find everything that needs it all nicely prepared or cooled and ready for them to eat in comfort.

The playground takes care of the children and gives them frequent outings.

The 119 gardens at Norfolk House are flourishing. They are conducted mostly by children, but a few of the others have some of their own, and men frequently come over in the evenings to help with the work, it being more necessary than usual to have each plot of ground produce its full quota. As the products mature there are to be canning lessons, so that all food that is not used at once can be set aside for winter. Cooking lessons, with the special object of food economy, will be given at the house on Fridays in August.

The children are busy at the vacation school with cobbling, carpentering and so on, and the little housekeepers are learning to cook and keep house. The very little children are cared for at the playground. Story telling and the library afford abundance of amusement for the larger young folk.

Week-end parties to the country place at Sharon are a chief interest at the Ellin Memorial. A week ago 85 went out, and the week before that 80. An equally large number went out last Saturday. One of the mothers clubs had an excursion to Nantasket last Friday, and another is going to Milton on Wednesday. A patriotic league for girls is being organized.

The amendment was finally withdrawn, to expedite the bill.

Much is hoped of the canning kitchen started on Friday at the North Bennett Street Industrial School. It is the first time cooking instruction has been offered to the Italian women, and they are responding to it encouragingly.

The kitchen serves the double purpose of preserving food for winter use and instructing the women of the neighborhood in canning methods, as well as giving them an opportunity to serve their country and provide food for their own tables at small cost. Every worker is to be given a can of the food she helps put up, and at the end of the season will be given the privilege of buying at cost price any of the other. Even that given to her is to be kept at the school until autumn, to insure its being held for winter use and not eaten at once. The collection of all these cans at the school's end is expected to make an impressive display and teach a lesson on the value of putting aside for future use. The work is conducted by the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party.

A second activity among the women of the district is being conducted by the New England Italian War Relief Association, and consists of instructions in power machine operating at the North Bennett Street School. It is thought that the women may need even more constructive economic work than that related solely to the home if they are to achieve economic independence during these next few years. This is planned to help fortify them for whatever the near future may bring.

A friend of the school places her automobile at its service once every week. This is used to give outings to the women, and provides about the only vacation some of them have.

Girls at Denison House have been receiving instruction in the shampoo. On a certain morning last week they turned out in force to have their first lesson. They emerged from it with shiny, fluffy tresses and the knowledge of how to do things for themselves next time. The summer school is taking up various essential but often neglected things of this sort, keeping the interest at a high pitch.

Potatoes, beans and turnips are doing finely for the children in the gardens at Olmstead Park. The children go out to work in the gardens twice weekly. The mornings are spent at gardening and the afternoons among the treasures of the Children's Museum. The vacation school carries on clay modeling, chair seating and things of that sort.

A dance is given at the Elizabeth Peabody House every Wednesday and Friday evening.

CAMBRIDGE C. L. U. ELECTS
Announcement has been made of the election of Jonathan Perry, business agent of Engineers Local 16, as president of the Cambridge Central Labor Union.

AVIATION BILL READY TO SIGN

Measure as Enacted in the House Is Approved Without Division
—All Amendments Fail of Approval by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expedition in the task of developing the new United States air service, upon which experts place great reliance in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion, is now assured, so far as Congress is concerned, by the passage in the Senate on Saturday of the huge appropriation bill carrying \$640,000,000 for the service. The measure, as perfected by the House, was accepted without a single change in the upper branch, on a voice vote.

Today Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark sign the bill. It then goes to the White House, where immediate executive approval is expected to be given.

On Saturday, Senator Hardwick of Georgia pressed his motion to strike out the provision of the bill enabling the President to draft enlisted men for the air service. This motion was defeated, 66 to 12. The opponents of the draft clause were Messrs. Borah, Broussard, Curtis, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Kirby, La Follette, McKellar, Norris, Owen and Vardaman.

In a vigorous speech opposing the draft clause Senator La Follette said that any war prosecuted by democracy ought to be without compulsory service.

PUNTA ARENAS MEAT FREEZING ENTERPRISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PUNTA ARENAS, Argentina—There has just been inaugurated here a meat freezing plant that holds the distinction of being the farthest south and the farthest from the centers of industry of any in the world. Punta Arenas is 1400 miles south of Buenos Aires, the center of the meat packing industry of South America, and a great distance south of the southern extremity of Australia, where meat is also packed for export. The opening of the plant is an indication of the growing importance of the straits regions as a meat producing country.

The new packing house really is an addition to the already existing meat-canning, extract and soap works formerly owned by Jean Hoeneisen, but the entire establishment is now owned and operated by the "Sociedad Frigorifica Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan."

Senator Calder offered as an amendment the resolution of Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, proposing to amend the Army Draft Law to make aliens subject to conscription, excepting subjects of Germany or those exempted by treaty.

Dr. Pueyrredon, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed the appreciation of this Government for the prompt action of the Argentine Government for the same reasons as Senator La Follette. He announced the publication of statements that he intended to oppose the bill and filibuster against it as "a deliberate and unqualified falsehood."

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The new packing house really is an addition to the already existing meat-canning

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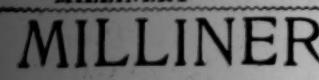
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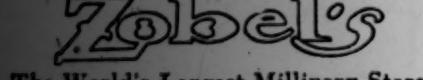
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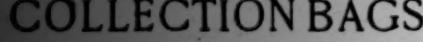
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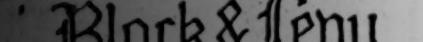
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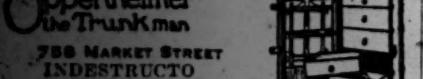
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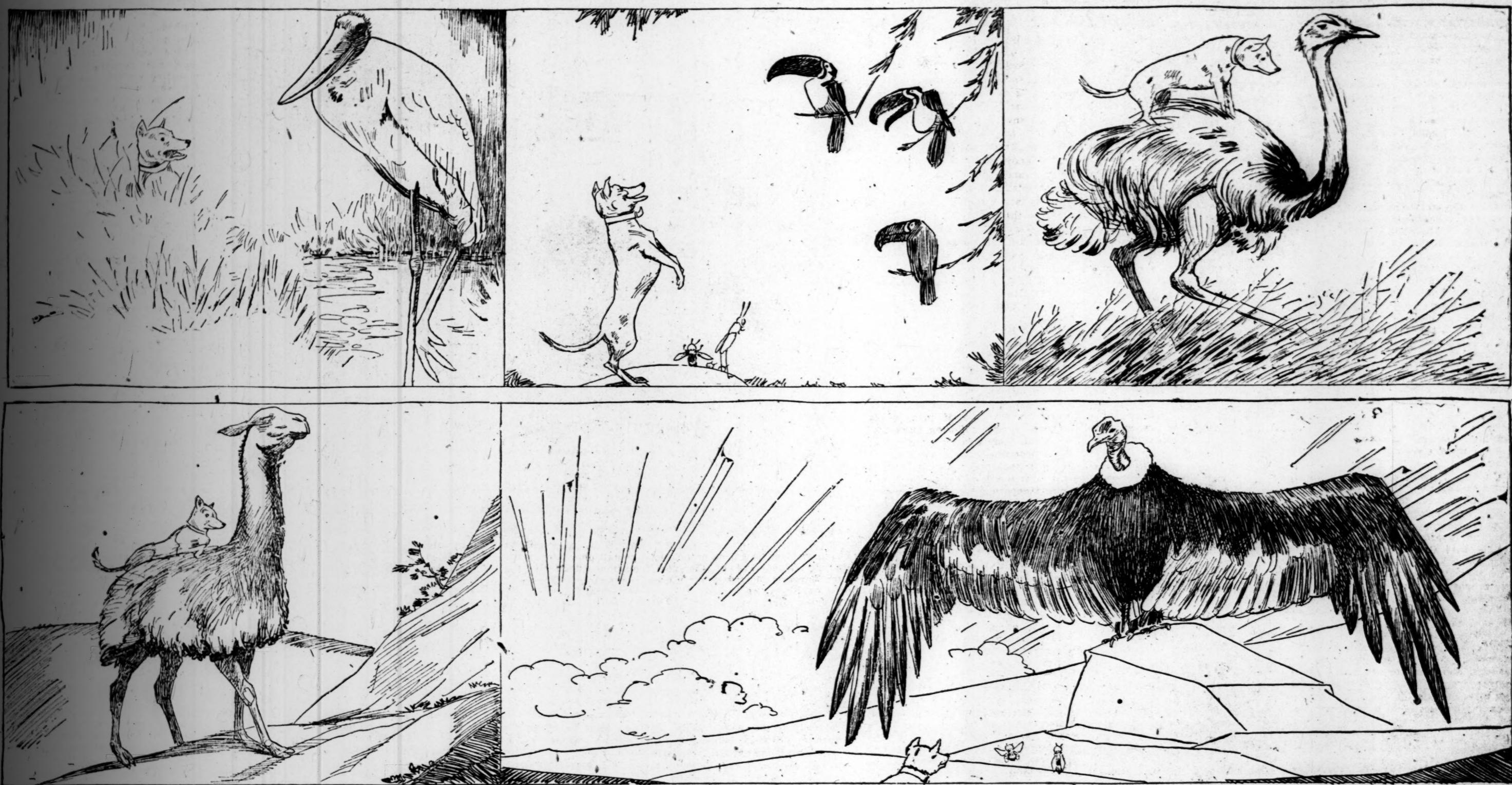
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which Tale it is Related How Dingo Came to Call Upon the Condor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One day, in South America, Dingo, having found a pleasant pool of water and the day being rather hot, decided to take a swim. As he came out, much refreshed, and was rubbing himself dry in the tall grass on the bank, whom should he see standing in a familiar pose, on one leg at the edge of the water, but his old friend, the adjutant stork.

"Why, we left you back in India!" exclaimed Dingo, giving the adjutant stork the heartiest of handshakes; and then, overjoyed, he went scam-

pering off to fetch the bees and our Mr. Grasshop.

But, when they all came back together and confronted the long-legged bird, it proved not to be their old friend after all. He resembled him, but still there was a difference; and the newcomers backed away again rather shyly.

"Who are you?" they asked rudely, still staring.

"I am not an adjutant stork," replied the long-legged bird, "though I am so much like him that it is no wonder that you made the mistake. My name is jabiru, and I hasten to assure

you that I am no sort of relation to the jabberwock, who is wholly an imaginary bird. Don't expect to find him in South America."

In the course of the conversation, the jabiru remarked to the visitors that the largest flying bird on earth, the condor, was an inhabitant of South America, living in the crags of the mountains. At once Dingo resolved to call upon the condor, and so he set out. On his way, he was much amused to find a treeful of black, yellow and red birds with bills half as big as their bodies.

"Don't you get tired of carrying around such bills?" inquired Dingo of these birds, who had introduced themselves as toucans. But they replied that "the bills are really very light and not at all difficult to carry." Also, the toucans told Dingo that it was a long way to the home of the condor, and they said that perhaps the rheas might be willing to help Dingo to cover the distance.

As Dingo soon discovered, the rhea is the South American ostrich, quite like the African one, except that he is smaller. The rhea, after hearing

Dingo's request, amiably took the dog on his back and traveled swiftly across the plain. At the foot of the mountains, Dingo changed cars; the rhea being no mountain climber, the llama better served his purpose and he lay down comfortably upon the back of this South American camel.

"Am I too heavy?" inquired Dingo sweetly, suddenly thinking to inquire about the well-being of his benefactor.

At this the llama could not keep

back a smile. "I am strong," said he; "in fact I am noted as a burden bearer. I can go a long time without water, can live on very little food and

am able to travel easily through mountainous country. You see, I am descended from the same ancestor as the camel, and I am sometimes called a cameloid."

The llama took Dingo to the home

of the condor, which was high up in the mountains. The condor himself was sitting with his back to the sun, drying his feathers.

"We are great flying birds," he explained. "We have to take good care of our feathers, especially of the great shafts which form our wings. It would never do for these, upon which our flight depends, to get mussed and

rumped. When our wings get damp and the feathers limp, we just spread them out in the sun and the sun soon stiffens and strengthens each little filament in its place; then we are ready to soar again. Oh, yes, we can fly to great heights and we can rest on our wings in the air, as a boat rests on the water."

The kind, thoughtful condor offered

then and there to take Dingo and the

The Pilgrims Land in Holland

At last the ship bearing the rest of the Pilgrims reached Holland. The captain had told them that soon they would land in Amsterdam. All were upon the deck, eager to catch the first glimpse of the city which was to be their home.

Would the ship never make the landing? How very slow the sailors were!

Most of the men had prepared little homes for their families. They had rented small houses near together, that they might not be lonely in this strange city.

"Who have taken a cottage for you near Master Robinson's," said Bradford to Elder Brewster, when greetings were over. "It is not such a fine large house as your home in Scrooby, but it is comfortable."

"You are very kind," answered the older man. "We do not need a large house. If it will shelter you and us, it is large enough."

"Yes," said Mistress Brewster, "we want you to make our house your home until you have one of your own."

Bradford thanked his friends, then, taking little Fear in his strong arms, he led the way.

The Sailor Man

(A Little Play to Act)

Characters: Sailor Man, Two Children.

Scene: The Sailor Man's house, beside the sea. He sits in the doorway, knotting ropes. Enter the Children.

Sailor Man: How do you do?

Children (together): We are very well, thank you, and we hope you are the same. We heard that you had a boat, and we thought that perhaps you would take us out in her, and teach us how to sail, for that is what we wish most to know.

Sailor Man: All in good time. I am busy now, but by and by, when my work is done, I may perhaps take one of you, if you are ready to learn. Meanwhile, here are some ropes that need knotting; you might be doing that, since it has to be done.

(He shows them how to tie the knots and goes out. First child drops the ropes and runs to the window and looks out.)

First Child: There is the sea! The waves come up on the beach, almost to the door of the house. They run up all white, like prancing horses, and then they go dragging back. Come and look!

Second Child: I cannot. I am tying a knot.

First Child: Oh! I see a boat. She is dancing like a lady at a ball; I never saw such a beauty. Come, look!

(From "The Big Brother Play-Book" by Laura E. Richards.)

The Three Joyful Welshmen

There were three joyful Welshmen,
As I have heard them say,
And they would go a-hunting
Upon St. David's Day.

All the day they hunted,
And nothing could they find,
But a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing with the wind.

One said it was a ship.
The other he said, nay;
The third said it was a house
With the chimney blown away.

And all night they hunted,
And nothing could they find,
But the moon a-gilding,
A-gilding with the wind.

One said it was the moon,
The other he said, nay;
The third said it was a cheese,
With half of it cut away.

And all day they hunted,
And nothing could they find,
But a hedgehog in a bramble-bush,
And that they left behind.

The first said 'twas a hedgehog,
The second he said, nay;
The third said it was a pin-cushion,
With the pins stuck in wrong way.

And all night they hunted,
And nothing could they find,
But a hare in a turnip field,
And that they left behind.

The first said it was a hare,
The second he said, nay;
The third said it was a calf,
And the cow had run away.

And all day they hunted,
And nothing could they find,
But an owl in a holly-tree,
And that they left behind.

The first said it was an owl,
The second he said, nay;
The third said 'twas an old man,
And his beard was growing gray.

—Old Rhyme.

The Japanese Toy Trade

The trade in Japanese toys has lately increased tremendously, and toy buyers state that probably the Japanese will keep up this increased trade in toys of the lower grade, even after the end of the war. Toys can be produced cheaply in Japan, because labor and other conditions permit them to be turned out at low cost. A skilled Japanese toymaker, so it is said, receives a wage of only 37 cents a day.

Near the end of the Eighteenth Century, while Louisiana still belonged to the French, the people's principal crop, indigo, one season failed them.

It was at this crisis that Jean Etienne de Bore determined to manufacture sugar. It was a costly undertaking, writes Charles Gayarré (adapted in The Edson-Laing Reader Number Four). His wife warned him that her father had in former years made the attempt. Friends and relatives joined her, but they could not shake his strong resolve.

He purchased a quantity of cane seed from two persons who had cultivated sugar cane for the purpose of making a kind of syrup which was sold as a dainty in the New Orleans market. He then began to plant and to make all needed preparations.

Bore's attempt excited the keenest interest. Many visited his plantation during the year, and, on the day when the grinding of the canes was to begin, a number of the principal people of that section were present to witness the failure or the success of the experiment. The question in every one's mind was: "Will the syrup granulate? Will it become sugar?"

The crowd waited with eager impatience for the moment when the man who watched the heating of the juice should decide that it was ready to granulate. When the moment arrived . . . stillness . . . came upon the throng, each man holding his breath . . .

Suddenly the sugar maker cried in exultant tone, "It granulates!"

Inside the building and outside, the wonderful tidings might have been heard flying from mouth to mouth . . . as if a hundred glad echoes were telling it to one another. The bystanders pressed forward to learn the fact, each for himself. When they could not longer doubt, there came a shout of joy, and all flocked around Jean Etienne de Bore, almost embracing him, in their excitement. The next year de Bore had a crop which sold for \$12,000—a large sum for that time.

De Bore's plantation was laid out for beauty and productiveness. Flowers of every description perfumed the air. Orchards produced every kind of fruit which the semitropical climate made possible. Remarkable success had been obtained in producing an abundance of juicy grapes, every bunch of which had to be protected from the . . . birds when the grapes began to ripen.

The fields were also cultivated with

On a Louisiana Plantation

such care that no half-crop or short-crop was known. From the time of

the coming in of the sugar kettle to . . . 1820, every crop yielded the same quantity within a few hogheads.

It was a self-sufficient little domain, exporting a good deal, and importing little. It was abundantly supplied with sheep and with every variety of poultry. Eggs were sold by the bushel.

A numerous herd of cattle, under the care of old Pompey and a black youngster called Souris, pastured luxuriously and grew fat. And what a quantity of fresh butter, rich cheese, milk, and cream!

Barns were filled to overflowing with corn, rice and hay; hives ran over with honey, and vegetables were

without measure. Carriages were always ready for use, and horses, all glossy and sleek, were ready for the saddle and for driving; . . . mules, well-fed and well-curried, delighted the field hands. Shrimps and fish from the rivers and multitudes of crawfish from the deep ditches might always be had; . . . De Bore had made his estate both a farm and a plantation.

Every day before dawn, loaded carts departed for New Orleans, and their drivers were back at the plantation at half-past 10 o'clock with the mail, the daily paper, and whatever else they had to bring. It was clockwork on that plantation under the old régime.

The Ox Who Won the Forfeit.

Long ago a man owned a very strong ox. The owner was so proud of his ox, that he boasted to every man he met about how strong his ox was.

One day the owner went into a

village,

and said to the men there:

"I will pay a forfeit of 1000 pieces of silver, if my strong ox cannot draw a line of 100 wagons."

The men laughed, and said:

"Very well."

"Tomorrow I will go into the village and draw the 100 carts for you. You have always been a kind master until today. Tomorrow you shall gain what you lost."

The next morning the owner fed the ox well, and hung a garland of flowers about his neck. When they went into the village, the men laughed at the man again.

They said:

"Did you come back to lose more money?"

"Today I will pay a forfeit of 2000 pieces of silver if my ox is not strong enough to pull the 100 carts," said the owner.

So again the carts were placed in a line, and the ox was yoked to the first. A crowd came to watch again. The owner said:

"Good Ox, show how strong you are! You fine, fine creature!"

And he patted his neck and stroked his sides.

At once the ox pulled with all his strength. The carts moved on until the last cart stood where the first had been.

Then the crowd shouted, and they paid back the forfeit the man had lost, saying:

"Your Ox is the strongest Ox we ever saw."

And so the ox and the man went home happily.

Had First Private Library

Aristotle, the celebrated Greek philosopher, is the first person on record as possessing a private library.

THE HOME FORUM

The Wisdom That Is of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE never ceases to assure mankind that the wisdom of God is not something problematical, uncertain, and difficult to apprehend, but that it lies to hand, the most readily comprehensible and reasonable thing in existence. Mrs. Eddy, in stating on page 275 of *Science and Health* that "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God," brings the fact, clearly, before all who study the words, that God is All-in-all. Thus all wisdom belongs to God.

Perhaps the statement may be readily enough conceded to be true by many in a half-hearted kind of way. But Christian Science insists that no half-way position can be taken up with regard to the truth about God; whatever is stated about Him must either be absolutely true or not true at all. Hence Christian Science, in affirming that all wisdom belongs to God, means thereby that no wisdom is to be found anywhere outside the consciousness of immortal Mind. What, then, may be asked, about the wisdom of men? And the question leads to the further query: What is man? Now to possess an understanding of the distinction between man and mankind is to be able to comprehend the difference between the wisdom that is of God and the so-called wisdom of the world.

Christian Science teaches, as has been indicated, that God is All-in-all. God is infinite. All that is real exists in His consciousness. Creation is the manifestation of God's consciousness; and creation is entirely spiritual, because God is infinite Spirit. What, then, Christian Science reveals, is the absolute fact that there is one perfect creation, consisting of spiritual ideas; and man, the real man, is included in this spiritual creation. Man is forever in the divine Mind, a conscious individual idea; and the consciousness of man consists of the understanding of God and His ideas. It is this spiritual understanding of the true or real ideas of God which constitutes the wisdom of God.

Seemingly opposed to the true sense

of creation is the false sense which goes by the name of material creation. But so-called material creation is nothing but the subjective state of the human mind, called sometimes the carnal mind, the mind, that is, opposed in belief to immortal Mind. Between the truths of immortal Mind and the beliefs of the human mind there never can be reconciliation; there never can be any agreement, in other words, between Spirit and matter, good and evil, Truth and error; for the simple reason that Spirit, good, or Truth is real, whereas matter, evil, or error is unreal. The position has been defined by Christian Science as "accurately that no one who has studied the subject with adequate care can remain in doubt concerning it. Men have believed that a particular day of reckoning will take place when divine wisdom will sit in judgment on human motives and acts, sifting the chaff from the wheat, and that a verdict will be given consigning men to glory or to perdition. Such a theory misrepresents divine wisdom and fails to solve his problems and to help others to solve theirs. Paul in his appeal to the Philippians asks them to "let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." What was the mind "which was also in Christ Jesus"? - It was the spiritual understanding of God which he possessed in such fullness. Never was there a man wiser than Jesus the Christ, as was shown in all manner of ways. Through it he was able to heal every kind of false belief—disease and sin in every conceivable form, which sprang from the erroneous sense of creation. It enabled him to bring back to life those who had seemed to die. It was manifested in his gentleness toward the children of men, in his kindness toward suffering humanity, and in his denunciation of all that was hypocritical in the dealings of men with each other. It empowered him to tear the mask from falsehood and expose priesthood as a bald imposition against the rights of individual, spiritual man, made in God's image and likeness.

Men, then, have got to know themselves; they have to see where exactly they stand with relation to the eternal facts of being. As they do so, they are surely entering into the wisdom that is of God. "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil." (Science and Health, page 571.) All the suffering men have seemed to endure has been due to the world's ignorance of God and of spiritual man. Christian Science shows that wisdom is identical with Truth; Truth it is which destroys ignorance; and consequently it is divine wisdom or Truth which destroys human suffering. The world has striven for many a day to heal itself through efforts based on the assumption that God is not infinite. It has failed along that line. As mankind enter into the possession of the mind of Christ, they are gaining that wisdom of which they stand so much in need, and finding themselves becoming healthier and happier.

Literature Friendly and Intimate

Literature, lofty as it may be at times, is not remote and austere. At its best it is friendly and intimate. It is not for holidays only and occasions of state; it is for everyday use. It is not for the wise and the learned only, but for all sorts and conditions of men. It provides the simple ballad and the merry folk-tale that lived by word of mouth generation after generation on the lonely hillside; and it proffers also the soul-searching tragedy which grips the masses in the densely crowded city. It has its message for all, old and young, rich and poor, educated and ignorant; and it is supreme only as it succeeds in widening its invitation to include us all. At one moment it brings words of cheer to the weak-kneed and the downhearted; at another it stirs the strong like the blade of the bugle... It is sometimes to be recaptured only by diligent scholarship out of the dust of the ages; and it is sometimes to be discovered amid the fleeting words lavishly poured out in the books of the hour, in the magazines and even in the daily journals. It may be born of an occasion and yet worthy to survive through the long ages—the Gettysburg address, for example, and the "Recessional"—Bran-der Matthews.

"And that is what lends the unusual note to the scenery about the hill-towns today. The old, old days are dead, but the old, old people are still alive. There is no one slower to move from his ancient ways than the Italian peasant. . . . The plains are not dotted over with smiling homesteads and cheerful little farms as are the plains of other countries; it is only here and there one comes across these evidences of the modern spirit. The fields and vineyards, cultivated to the last inch, lie with no little friendly house and collection of outbuildings to denote ownership; the peasant and his wife and his amazingly numerous family still live in the barrack-like buildings clustered round the fortress, and morning and evening toil down to and up from their work in the fields, just as for a score of centuries did their ancestors."

"A mule path, narrow and stony, twisting up to these heights served the ancient peasants, and they ask nothing better than a mule path today. . . . They are mostly bareheaded and barefooted; here and there one passes a girl-shepherdess, tending her flock and busily spinning at her distaff; this last provides so artistic a touch to the flying landscape that one could almost suspect the Italian Government of subsidizing the girls, and providing the distaffs, just to keep up the country's reputation for the picturesque."

The Poplars

The poplar trees are whispering low To little secret things that blow Among their murmuring leaves. The poplar trees are singing throughout the sultry hours— Songs the cherished garden flowers Will never, never know; Songs the blessed harvest field will never, never know— Are singing to the little winds that flutter to and fro.

—Isabel Butchart.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Edith S. Watson

Digging Potatoes in Nova Scotia

"There are two villages of Grand Pré. One lies on the slopes beyond the Cornwallis with the broad valley smiling before her doors. The other was founded by Longfellow and lies within the glowing lines of his poetry. It is now on them; and we listen gratefully to the murmuring pines and hemlocks, although there are not enough pine trees in all Nova Scotia to murmur effectively, and it is a question as to whether they ever flourished near Grand Pré. Still, in our imagination they are there, and we shall no doubt learn that the image we have

of Grand Pré of fact is pervaded by a charm not her own from association with the Grand Pré of the poet," writes Margaret Morley in her "Down North and Up Along."

"Looking over the peaceful meadows from the hill-top above Grand

Frederic Chopin

"Chopin will soon be unable to write anything more without making people cry out, at the seventh or eighth bars already. That is indeed by him!" People have called this mannerism." Robert Schumann says in one of his criticisms, translated from the German by Fanny Raymond Ritter, "declaring that he makes no progress. They should be less ungrateful. Is not this the same original force that dazzled you so surprisingly in his first works, that in the first moment perplexed and then enraptured you? And now that he has given you a succession of rare creations, and that you understand him more easily, do you ask something different from him? That would be like cutting down a tree because it produces the same sort of fruit every year. But his productions are not alike; the trunk is indeed the same, but its fruits vary wonderfully in growth and flavor."

"The above impromptu [Opus 29] so little resembles anything in the whole circle of his works, that I can scarcely compare it with any other Chopin composition; it is so refined in form, its cantilena is from beginning to end so inclosed in charming figure; it is nothing more or less than so unique an impromptu that it cannot be placed beside any other of his compositions. The impassioned character of the scherzo [Opus 31] reminds us more of his predecessors; it is a highly attractive piece, so overflowing with tenderness, boldness, love, and contempt, that it may be compared, not inappropriately, to a Byron poem. Such a one does not please every one, to be sure. Chopin has elevated the mazurka to a small art form; he has written many, yet few among them resemble each other. Almost every one contains some poetic trait, something new in form and expression. Such, in the above mazurka [Opus 30], I consider that yearning of the key of B minor towards F sharp minor, which results (though we scarcely observe it) in F sharp; in the second, that inde-

cision of the keys between major and minor, until the major third is won; in the third, which, notwithstanding, contains an insipid strope, that suddenly close in fifths, which will make German cantors throw up horrified hands above scandalized heads.

"And here a remark suggests itself:

different epochs seem to possess different ears. In the best church compositions of the old Italians we find progressions of fifths, and therefore they cannot have considered that these sounded badly. Even in Bach and Handel we find a few occasions, though in arpeggios; but the great art of interweaving parts avoids all parallel progression. In Mozart's periods they disappear altogether. Then the great theorists galloped into the field, forbidding them . . . until Beethoven again introduced the finest fifths, especially in chromatic progressions. Of course, such a chromatic progression of fifths, especially when it lasts through twenty measures, is not to be considered as an excellence, but rather as a great error; at the same time it would be unjust to analyze it separately; it should be judged in connection with what precedes it."

Light in the West

Far up upon the deck I stood,
And gazed around,
Nor sight of living thing was there,
Nor scarce a sound.
The heaving sea was dark,
Sullen and cold;
But in the west there lay serene
A bar of gold.

Empty and vast the ocean gray
Around me lay;
The ship a speck alone that marked
The fading day,—
Bleak, dark, and cold; and yet
It came to me
That in that bar of gold is light
For all to see.

O great land of the golden West,
In thy strong youth,
See that thou guardest well and pure
The Eternal Truth!

—Mary Lloyd McConnell.

so long held of them is far more enduring than are our memories of Grand Pré as we saw it.

"As we read on out of the poet's book the modern English houses are blotted out, and along the single street of Grand Pré straggle the poet's houses with their overhanging thatched roofs, their dormer windows, and their quaint doorways. In spite of the stones lying prone in the meadow by the well, we see the chapel with its uplifted cross, not on the lowlands, but on the side of the ridge, where in our imagination the quaint and comfortable houses stand.... The broad-eaved barns, low-thatched and bursting with the harvest, cluster like separate villages each about its farmhouse, as the poet has shown them to us.

"Down towards Horton's Landing apart, as the poet has set it, and as it should be—is the peaceful and charming home of Evangeline. There in the broad-beamed house she lives with her father. We see her as distinctly as we see the young girl of today passing along the street . . . we know her as well as we know the members of our own household, and here in Grand Pré she seems very near to us. We know she is sitting at her spinning wheel down there by Horton's Landing, in the home of her father, with its oaken beams. She is fair and bright with the sparkle of French vivacity that plays in her black eyes. She is clad in the picturesque attire of her country people; and in the corner near her is the great loom where she sits through the winter weaving cloth for the family, and laying up piles of linen against a day that is nearing and about which she is dreaming."

"We know the Grand Pré before us is not the imagined scene of Longfellow's poem, yet we cannot see the old willows and the straight poplars planted by the early French settlers without emotion. We cannot gaze upon the meadows before the door of Grand Pré without remembering the hands that first held back the sea. Nor would we if we could.

"Suppose the Acadians were not the folk of the poet's fancy; suppose the romance expended upon their sad history does not wholly belong to them—still, their history was the rough material out of which the poet fashioned a beautiful form."

Summer

The summer down the garden walks
Swept in her garments bright;
She touched the pale still lily stalks
And crowned them with delight;
She breathed upon the rose's head
And filled its heart with fire . . .
The larkspur stood like sentinels
To greet her as she came,
Soft rang the Canterbury bells
The music of her name . . .

—E. Nesbit.

Bryant

The early education of William Cullen Bryant and the influences which surrounded him are thus described by Dr. Augustus Hopkins Strong:

"His first schoolhouse was built of logs, but pedagogy in those days meant severe discipline, and the three R's were ground into the very fiber of his being. He was industrious and meditative. His natural habit of seclusion was fostered by the presence and influence in the family of his mother's father, Ebenezer Snell, who frowned on all frivolity in the children. Grandfather Snell was a magistrate. . . . A bundle of birchen twigs hung beside the chimney of the log house, as an indispensable part of the kitchen furniture, and as a warning to evildoers. Such rods boys often had to gather for their own castigation."

"But there were also books. Bryant traced back his poetical gift to his great-grandfather, Doctor Howard, who had left a large part of his library to his descendants. The boy devoured 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Robinson Crusoe.' Pope, Gray, and Goldsmith were his father's possessions, and these served to mitigate the influence of Anne Bradstreet and other New England poets."

"We must not forget the educational influence of the times. Though Bryant was born in 1794, when the war of the Revolution was over, stories of the Boston Tea Party and of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga and of Valley Forge, were the chief entertainments of the fireside. There was no theater or circus, but the militia master and the husking-bee, the apple-paring, the barn-raising and the maple-sugar camp furnished excitement to the young folk of the community. The love of country flourished side by side with the love of nature. The pulpits of that day dealt with great themes. . . . The poetry of that age must needs be a serious poetry. But the material was there. The beauty and grandeur of nature, patriotic pride and boundless hope for the country's future, gratitude to God for freedom and faith in God's guidance of the individual and of the State—what nobler sources of poetic inspiration were ever found in any land?"

Paved With Service

As I see it there is only one royal road to anything approaching contentment and that road is paved from beginning to end with service.—Leigh M. Hodges.

Greatly Begin

Greatly begin, though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim is crime!

—Lowell.

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Kinglake in the Desert

"As long as you are journeying in the interior of the desert you have no particular point to make for as your resting-place. The endless sands yield nothing but small stunted shrubs; even these fall after the first two or three days, and from that time you pass over broad plains—you pass over newly reared hills—you pass through valleys dug out by the last week's storm—and the hills and the valleys are sand, sand, sand, still sand, and only sand, sand, sand, and sand again. The earth is so samely that your eyes turn toward heaven—toward heaven. I mean in sense of sky. You look to the sun, for he is your taskmaster, and by him you know the measure of the work that you have done, and the measure of the work that remains for you to do. He comes when you strike your tent in the early morning, and then, for the first hour of the day, as you move forward on your camel, he stands at your near side, and makes you know that the whole day's toil is before you; then for awhile, and a long while, you see him no more, for you are veiled and shrouded, and dare not look upon the greatness of his glory, but you knew where he strides overhead. . . . So writes Kinglake in "Eothen." "Conquering time marches on, and by and by the descending sun has compassed the heaven, and now softly touches your right arm, and throws your lank shadow over the sand right along on the way for Persia. . . . Then begins your season of rest."

"My servants, helped by the Arabs, busied themselves in pitching the tent and kindling the fire. Whilst this was doing, I used to walk away towards the east, confiding in the print of my foot as a guide for my return. Apart from the cheering voices of my attendants I could better know and feel the loneliness of the desert. The influence of such scenes, however, was not of a softening kind, but filled me rather with a sort of childish exultation in the self-sufficiency which enabled me to stand thus alone in the wilderness of Asia—a short-lived pride, for wherever man wanders, he still remains tethered by the chain that links him to his kind; and so when the night closed round me, I began to return—to return, as it were, to my own gate. Reaching at last some high ground, I could see, and see with delight, the fire of our small encampment; and when, at last, I regained the spot, it seemed a very home that had sprung up for me in the midst of these solitudes. My Arabs were busy with their bread—Mysseri ratating teacups—the little kettle with

croaching Englishman was off, and instant upon the fall of the canvas, like an owner who had waited and watched, the Genius of the Desert stalked in." "On the eighth day . . . there appeared a dark line upon the edge of the forward horizon, and soon the line deepened into a delicate fringe that sparkled here and there as though it were sown with diamonds. There then before me were the gardens and the minarets of Egypt, and the mighty works of the Nile, and I . . . I had lived to see, and I saw them." "When evening came I was still within the confines of the Desert, and my tent was pitched as usual, but one of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917

EDITORIALS

Where England Stands

The speech of Dr. Michaelis, before the Reichstag, has not been long in producing an answer from Mr. Lloyd George. At a great meeting, in Queen's Hall, in commemoration of the Belgian Independence Day, the Prime Minister made it abundantly clear that the United Kingdom stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States in demanding a peace with a democratic Germany. The Government of Germany, the Prime Minister went on to insist, was of course the business of Germany, and if Germany wanted an autocracy, Germany would naturally have an autocracy; but the terms of peace were the business of the Allies, if they were victorious, and if Germany insisted on an autocratic government, then the terms of peace would have to be such as would control an autocratic government, and not such as could safely be made with a democratic people.

From the very first words to the very last, Mr. Lloyd George made it perfectly plain that, in his opinion, Germany was living in a fool's paradise, and that before very long Dr. Michaelis would find himself making speeches of a very different nature to that of the speech made on his appointment to office. The German Government, he declared, was still maintaining its career of miscalculations. That career which began by imagining that Belgium would not fight, that the United Kingdom would not enter the war, that should the United Kingdom enter the war it would not be able to raise a great Army as well as a great Navy, and so forth ad infinitum, was now ending in similar miscalculation with respect to the United States. The answer to this, as far as the United Kingdom was concerned, Mr. Lloyd George declared, was not theoretical, it was distinctly practical, to use an old and homely proverb, the proof of the pudding was in the eating. The United Kingdom was not only maintaining the greatest Navy in the world, but had organized and equipped an enormous Army; not only was it maintaining its shipbuilding production of the days of peace, but, in answer to the U-boat menace, it was steadily and enormously increasing it. "This year," he told his audience, "we have turned out four times as many ships as last year. In the last two months of this year we should turn out as many ships as we did in the whole twelve months of last year. Next year we should turn out six times as many ships as last year." That, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, was part, and part only of Great Britain's answer to the submarine menace.

Another answer was the fact that in spite of the war the food products of the United Kingdom were steadily increasing, and reaching a point which would never have been attempted except under the pressure of war. "Our food supply for the year 1917-18," he declared, "is already secured. With reasonable economy there is a program of cultivation which will make the food supply of 1918-19 secure, even if our losses at sea are greater."

Reading these statements by the light of the recent debate in the Reichstag it is perfectly easy to understand what Herr Philipp Scheidemann meant, when, referring to the statement of Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, made some time ago, that the war would be won by the submarines in two months, he declared, "Heydebrand, your submarine watch has run down." So far as present indications go, Herr Scheidemann was completely justified in that remark. Midsummer has gone by; the days are beginning steadily to shorten on the Atlantic; the longer nights, during which the submarine finds a greater difficulty in working, the rougher seas, which protect the freighters from its attacks, are being reached, and yet at the very moment when every condition is in their favor, the toll of their victims is being steadily decreased. The fact is, as Herr Scheidemann and the Liberal party in Germany know very well, that the German Government, whilst dwelling on the notorious weaknesses of the Allies, speak as though the difficulties of Germany were not far greater. There is no doubt, however, at this moment, that if Congress would really drop politics entirely, and devote itself to a steady prosecution of the war, the war might be ended this winter. If the war is not ended this winter it will be solely because the autocratic powers in Germany, particularly the military clique, into whose hands the government of the country has now passed, believe that the paltering with Armageddon, in Washington, has afforded them a breathing space, which may be taken advantage of for pursuing a Micawberian policy, a policy, that is to say, of waiting for something to turn up.

They hope for the breaking of Russia, they hope for the collapse of France, they hope for the victory of the submarines, they hope for half a hundred things, which, if any one of them did occur, would not affect the ultimate result one atom, so long as the United States put her full strength into the war; and their hopes would be dashed, and their house of Micawberian cards would collapse, if they realized that there was to be no more paltering at Washington, but that the war was to be pushed with the same determination, even if with the same mistakes, with which it has been pushed in London and in Paris. Of course mistakes were made in London, and of course mistakes were made in Paris, and of course mistakes are being made in Washington. This is an inevitable effect of the human heritage of regarding mistakes as part of the game, but just as great mistakes have been made, and far greater miscalculations have been indulged in in Berlin, so that it only requires an expression of the same whole-hearted energy in Washington, as has been displayed in London and Paris, to bring the war to an end this winter. If therefore Congress values the lives of its soldiers and its duty to its Allies, it will throw every political consideration overboard in one determined effort to bring the war to an end this winter. It can be done, and it is the duty of the people of the United States to see that it is done.

That, clearly, was what Mr. Lloyd George had in his

mind, when he told the German Government that they were making precisely the same mistake over the United States that they had made over the United Kingdom. The sneering references to the contemptible little mercenary army of England read a little curiously in the light of Mons and the Marne, of Ypres and Bapaume, of Vimy Ridge and Messines. Yet the Hohenzollerns, like the Bourbons, seem incapable of learning. The same contemptuous references which once did duty for criticism of Lord French's "First Hundred Thousand" are now doing duty, a little belatedly and a little shamefacedly, for criticism of General Pershing's first hundred thousand, and those who produce these criticisms are perfectly aware of the fact. Therefore, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "I think they have discovered their mistake about us, and now they are just going to go through the same process with the United States. I want to put it to them," he continued, "if Great Britain, not a very large country, while she is maintaining and equipping, and even building up the equipment for an Army of millions, in the field and in reserve, in full fighting array, while she is maintaining the greatest Navy in the world, can organize, in the third year of an exhausting war, so as to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice the population of the United Kingdom, with endless national resources, going to be beaten because she has not yet put forth her full strength?"

All of which means, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, that the United Kingdom is in the war with the United States in order to secure the future peace of the world, and to put her name with that of the United States, to a treaty which shall secure, so far as may be possible, that peace for the future. That, Mr. Lloyd George declared in effect, was his answer to Dr. Michaelis' demand for a victorious peace for Germany. "Let not Germany," he declared, "harbor any delusions that it is going to put Great Britain out of this fight until liberty has been reestablished throughout the world."

The World's Wheat Supply

THE tendency, always, is to reckon the world's total food supply almost solely from the basis of the number of bushels of wheat which may be expected to be available. There has been, and will, no doubt, continue to be, some reason for adhering to this basis, because of the fact that wheat in bulk, being virtually nonperishable, and capable of transportation at low cost, is the food commodity generally utilized for maintaining the economic balance between countries which produce more food than their needs require and those which always look elsewhere for a portion of their supplies. It is an interesting fact, however, that in normal times and under usual economic conditions, the wheat crop of the world represents not more than one-fifth of the food supply of the people of the white races. While it is true that armies in the field consume 50 per cent per capita more wheat than the same number of men would consume as civilians, it is a safe assumption that an equal number of consumers, not actually engaged in war, have found ways of reducing the per capita consumption sufficiently to maintain the estimated average.

Statisticians and economists throughout the civilized world have, for years, indulged in speculation as to just what foodstuff could be found as a substitute, in case the production of wheat should greatly diminish. Such speculation, in view of the facts, however, need not be regarded with serious concern, for the total normal production of wheat is increasing gradually each decade, although an occasional decrease is recorded for a single year. During the last quarter of a century the world production of wheat has increased more rapidly than the population. Since the year 1890, the output has been increasing at an average rate of about 2½ per cent a year, while the population has been increasing but a little more than 1 per cent a year. That large surplus stocks of wheat are not maintained is due to the fact that consumption of the cereal has been gradually extended among peoples who formerly did not make use of it, and also to the fact that the per capita consumption among the principal wheat-consuming nations has slightly increased.

It is encouraging to be credibly informed that, while the yield of wheat, throughout all the agricultural sections of the world, is but slightly above thirteen bushels an acre, the average is increasing, especially in those countries where the present yield is high. In England, for instance, the yield increased almost two bushels per acre in the ten-year period ended with 1899. But, of course, no normal increase in production can be expected to maintain the average* of supply or surplus in existing conditions in Europe. The demands of the allied nations upon the wheat stocks of the United States and Canada, during the last three years, even with a large surplus on hand at the beginning of the war, and with record crops in 1915, have reduced the reserves to the lowest level reached in many years. The tendency has been to inflate the prices of wheat and wheat products abnormally, notwithstanding the fact that, at no time, has there been even a remote prospect of an actual shortage of necessary bread material. While no information is available as to the present wheat stocks in England, it is not thought probable that that nation's demands upon the forthcoming crop will greatly exceed those of former years, which have been approximately 230,000,000 bushels from the exporting countries. The demands of France have increased greatly during the period of the war, and will be large this year, while those of Italy will probably be not far from normal.

Exports from Russia, as is well known, ceased with the closing of the Dardanelles. Like many other things pertaining to that vast country, the status of its present wheat stocks is not definitely known. Normally a large surplus producer, it should be fair to presume that large accumulations of grain have been piled up, but regarding the actual state of affairs there seems to be uncertainty, even among the people of Russia. The closest possible analysis to be made is that the countries of North America, now as in the past, must be looked to to furnish their usually lavish bounty. That the nations with whom two of those countries are allied shall not suffer disappointment, every bushel of wheat not actually nec-

essary to meet needs which cannot be otherwise provided for should be as freely offered as are the wealth and man-power of the people who have enlisted in a common cause.

The Canadian Coal Situation

ALTHOUGH there is no reason to doubt that the Dominion Government is fully awake to the necessity of dealing firmly with the coal situation in Canada, thus forestalling any difficulties which may arise or be made to arise, during the coming winter, it would be reassuring to find the matter being accorded an even more prominent position in the official program than is being given to it. Only a few days ago, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Commissioner on the High Cost of Living, declared, in laying his report on the coal situation on the table of the House of Commons, that it was so serious that he could not too seriously express it. He stated that there was less anthracite coal in Canada than there was a year ago; whilst the United States mine owners had placed all the dealers on rations, and were delivering only 65 per cent of their requirements.

In these circumstances it becomes daily more evident that the community must shortly run out of all patience, where the question of wastage is concerned, especially where this wastage is brought about by differences between the coal-mine operators and their employees in the matter of wages. It is coming to be seen that, in these times, wherever the question of dividends exists, the ground is sown for trouble. No amount of taxation of profits will convince the miner that, in making any special effort, he is not simply piling up profits for the colliery owner. The result is a constant friction in regard to wages, a friction which, in the United Kingdom, was effectively relieved only when the Government took over the mines. The situation in Canada is rendered all the more urgent by reason of the fact that, even with the Canadian mines under Government control, the supply would be by no means guaranteed, owing to the fact that the country is, in normal times, so largely dependent upon the United States for its supply of anthracite.

It can hardly be doubted, however, that the abolition of the trade disputes, the definite removal of all causes of friction, with their consequent wastage in time and energy, would go a long way, not only towards relieving any shortage, but towards dissipating that public uneasiness on the question which, at such times as the present, is so specially undesirable.

The Wild American Indian

NOR because the North American Indian is disappearing, as was believed, a few years ago, to be the case, but rather because he is merging, is there increasing interest and increasing haste in the work of preserving his habitat and its atmosphere. The American Museum of Natural History some time ago entered upon the meritorious task of producing a series of picture groups of American aborigines, beginning with the Hopi, from studies as nearly accurate as are at this possible. The Hopi group, it is announced, after withdrawal for several months, has been restored to public exhibition, considerably changed. This would, apparently, mean that, if the first studies will not bear criticism, they will be revised until they will stand the test of all reasonable scrutiny. Here is an assurance that, eventually, the habitat groups will approximate those that, a few years ago, were to be commonly seen in real life, and some of which may be seen in real life down to the present day.

The Apaches, a tribe of unsavory reputation, but far from being as bad as painted, have been chosen for the second group. Because of the difficulty experienced by the white settlers of the Southwest in living peacefully with them, or near them, and because of the difficulty the Washington Government experienced in subduing them, they came to be regarded as a very troublesome people. It cannot be said, however, that they presented a greater problem than the White River Utes, the Modocs, the Sioux, and other tribes that could not, while game was available to them on the plains or in the mountain passes, be tempted by the reservation and the sutlers' stores. The reputation of the Apaches for lawlessness, at all events, crossed the ocean, and Paris long since applied their name to the most dangerous criminal class in the city.

It seems to be quite certain that the Apaches were corrupted by early association with unscrupulous whites. When the Spaniards first came in contact with them, they were tractable and friendly. Always nomadic in their habits, they followed the trail afoot up to the coming of the paleface. The Spaniards appealed to their friendship by giving them the first horses that American Indians ever rode. Mounted, they proved to be excellent hunters. Later, their horsemanship, and the firearms for which also they were indebted to the white brother, proved to be formidable factors in prolonging race war over a wide district.

They had many fearless chiefs, among them Black Hawk, not, however, the one of the memorable Black Hawk War, who became an implacable enemy of the whites; and the famous Geronimo, who displayed not only surpassing bravery, but a high order of military genius. Geronimo was finally captured by General Miles, and the loss of this leader broke the spirit of the tribe. Nearly all the well-known Indian fighters and scouts of the last half of the Nineteenth Century participated, at one time or another, in campaigns against the Apaches. General Leonard Wood, then quite young in the service, got his first taste of hard campaigning in the Miles Apache expedition, and was rewarded with the gift of a Congressional medal for the part he played in conquering the very bothersome band.

As one result of the numerous expeditions against the Apaches, the Government collected a vast amount of material bearing upon the habits and customs of the tribe. A great many collections of Apache arms and utensils also were made, most of which found their way into private hands or public museums. Much has been written by army officers, scouts, and correspondents, about the Apaches. Howard McCormick, an artist of

note, in New York, and Mahomri Young, a sculptor, who were engaged to prepare the Apache habitat group for the American Museum of Natural History, have availed themselves of all the material within reach, the result being a picture as realistic as art could make it. In the foreground of the group, as it has been described, is a sun shelter, resting upon forked sticks, and made of bleached branches. Under such a shelter the men and women of the tribe would ply their vocations in the heat of the day. Among the figures shown are a man breaking arrows, a woman thatching a dome-shaped house, a woman covering a basket with pitch, a substitute for pottery, and a mounted Apache warrior.

As already remarked, it is not too late, even now, to witness representatives of many American Indian tribes living in all the primitiveness of the Fifteenth Century, but their number is every year decreasing. Even the "blanket" Indian is becoming rare in districts where he once was commonplace. It is high time the museums were gathering in all they can find appertaining to the aboriginal American, for the prospects are that his descendants will soon be living as ordinarily as other civilized people.

Notes and Comments

THE Governor of Oklahoma has informed a committee of citizens at Tulsa, in his State, apparently with no intention of boasting, that he is the possessor of a "dress suit" and a silk hat, but that he cannot wear the "dress suit," and will not wear a frock coat, in honor of the visiting Belgian mission, soon to be welcomed to Tulsa and to the State. He agrees to be present if a sack suit, which, he says, eliminates the possibility of wearing his silk hat, will not be noticeable or exceptional. The Governor should not stand on ceremony, or be overthoughtful of the criticism of his own people. It goes without saying that the guests of honor, on that occasion, will acknowledge a cordial welcome, even if it is extended by a Chief Executive dressed in khaki. These are not the days of kid-glove diplomacy.

CHAWTON COTTAGE is to have a memorial tablet commemorating the centenary of Jane Austen. Though it was only after 1809 that Miss Austen removed to Chawton, the cottage certainly deserves a tablet, for it was there that she wrote "Emma" and "Persuasion," retrieved "Northanger Abbey" from the Bath bookseller to whom she had sold it for £10, and revised it, as well as "Sense and Sensibility" and "Pride and Prejudice." It is easy to imagine the busy writer in the quiet country house, undisturbed except for occasional visitors, when a handkerchief would promptly be thrown on the manuscripts, as a hasty preventive to idle questions.

AN ASTUTE financier, at the time of a former war, told his son that if he wanted to know how the war was going, to keep his eye on the Government bond quotations. If a country's bonds were advancing in price, it was winning the war; if they were declining, the country was on the losing side. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that recently the bonds of the allied governments have been steadily advancing in price.

IT is interesting, even to the layman in such matters, to read that a new species of British oak has been discovered in a glade in the Savernake Forest. The dendrologists, moreover, are perfectly within their rights in calling it the Quercus pedunculata, var. cristata; but the plain man will take more interest in it when it receives, as it no doubt will in due course, its popular name. "Screw-leaved holly" and "cockscomb beech" have, of course, their official names; but there is more "general conversation" in the popular titles.

THOSE who remember the first great rush for land in what was known as the "Cherokee Strip," in the days, not very long ago, when Oklahoma Territory, as it was then called, was the home of few besides Indians, will no doubt be surprised to learn that Oklahoma City, now the chief center in the State from which it takes its name, reports postal receipts which place it sixth in importance among the cities of the United States. While it is well enough to remember that this rating is from the point of view of the Post Office Department, the record proves that there is a great deal of activity in Oklahoma City.

GENERAL BROADWOOD affords an example of that high courage which is compounded of judgment and independence of mind. It was at Omdurman that he gave overwhelming proof of it in his calm disregard of the order which he had received from Lord Kitchener to bring in his cavalry. He simply reversed it: kept his cavalry outside, so as to divert the Dervish forces from the British zareba, and so greatly helped to win the battle. A perfect example of intelligent cooperation, but it takes such men as were Lord Kitchener and General Broadwood to manifest and appreciate it.

IT is explained in Porto Rico, following the action of the people of that island in voting, by an overwhelming majority, for prohibition, that the only reason why such a decision was not made long ago is that the people there had not thought of it. It has often been asserted that first impressions are best, and the hair-trigger judgment meted out by the Porto Ricans seems to support this claim. At any rate, quick and decisive action is better than no action at all.

ONE of the minor tasks of the British soldier is to learn the language of initials. All departments, offices, and suboffices, are, of course, known by their initials, and as these departments and offices are added to, and necessarily call for more precise definition, the mystic titles steadily increase in number and complexity. One of the latest achievements is the A. D. I. M. D. S. F. P. D. B. A. F., or, in other words, the Assistant Director, Implements and Machinery Department Section, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.